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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

More than 30,000 drivers and front seat passengers are killed or seriously injured each year. At the speed of only 30 miles per hour it is the same as falling from a third-floor windows. Wearing a seat belt saves lives; it reduces your chance of death or serious injury by more than half.

Therefore drivers or front seat passengers over 14 in most vehicles must wear a seat belt. If you do not, you could be fined up to £50. It will not be up to the drivers to make sure you wear your belt. But it will be the driver's responsibility to make sure that children under 14 do not ride in the front unless they are wearing a seat belt of some kind.

However, you do not have to wear a seat belt if you are reversing your vehicle; or you are making a local delivery or collection using a special vehicle; or if you have a valid medical certificate which excuses you from wearing it. Make sure these circumstances apply to you before you decide not to wear your seat belt. Remember you may be taken to court for not doing so, and you may be fined if you cannot prove to the court that you have been excused from wearing it.

21. This text is taken from _____.

- A) a medical magazine B) a police report
- C) a legal document D) a government information booklet

22. Wearing a seat belt in a vehicle _____.

- A) reduces road accidents by more than half
- B) saves lives while driving at a speed up to 30 miles per hour
- C) reduces the death rate in traffic accidents D) saves more than 15,000 lives each year

23. It is the driver's responsibility to _____.

- A) make the front seat passenger wear a seat belt

- B) make the front seat children under 14 wear a seat belt
C) stop children riding in the front seat D) wear a seat belt each time he drives
24. According to the text, which of the following people riding in the front does not have to wear a seat belt?
A) Someone who is backing into a parking space.
B) Someone who is picking up the children from the local school.
C) Someone who is delivering invitation letters. D) Someone who is under 14.
25. For some people, it may be better _____.
A) to wear a seat belt for health reasons B) not to wear a seat belt for health reasons
C) to get valid medical certificate before wearing a seat belt
D) to pay a fine rather than wear a seat belt

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

If you want to stay young, sit down and have a good think. This is the research finding of a team of Japanese doctors, who say that most of our brains are not getting enough exercise - and as a result, we are ageing unnecessarily soon.

Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why otherwise healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason at a relatively early age, and how the process of ageing could be slowed down.

With a team of colleagues at Tokyo National University, he set about measuring brain volumes of a thousand people of different ages and varying occupations.

Computer technology enabled the researchers to obtain precise measurements of the volume of the front and side sections of the brain, which relate to intellect(智力) and emotion, and determine the human character. (The rear section of the brain, which controls functions like eating and breathing, does not contract with age, and one can continue living without intellectual or emotional faculties.)

Contraction of front and side parts - as cells die off - was observed by some subjects in their thirties, but it was still not evident in some sixty- and seventy-year-olds.

Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is a simple remedy to the contraction normally associated with age - using the head.

The findings show in general terms that contraction of the brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the towns. Those least at risk, says

Matsuzawa, are lawyers, followed by university professors and doctors. White collar workers doing routine work in government offices are, however, as likely to have shrinking brains as the farm worker, bus driver and shop assistant.

Matsuzawa's findings show that thinking can prevent the brain from shrinking. Blood must circulate properly in the head to supply the fresh oxygen the brain cells need. "The best way to maintain good blood circulation is through using the brain," he says, "Think hard and engage in conversation. Don't rely on pocket calculators."

26. The team of doctors wanted to find out _____.

- A) why certain people age sooner than others
- B) how to make people live longer
- C) the size of certain people's brains
- D) which people are most intelligent

27. On what are their research findings based?

- A) A survey of farmers in northern Japan.
- B) Tests performed on a thousand old people.
- C) The study of brain volumes of different people.
- D) The latest development of computer technology.

28. The doctor's test show that _____.

- A) our brains shrink as we grow older
- B) the front section of the brain does not shrink
- C) sixty-year-olds have the better brains than thirty-year-olds
- D) some people's brains have contracted more than other people's

29. The word "subjects" in Paragraph 5 means _____.

- A) something to be considered
- B) branches of knowledge studied
- C) persons chosen to be studied in an experiment
- D) any member of a state except the supreme ruler

30. According to the passage, which people seem to age slower than the others?

- A) Lawyers.
- B) Farmers.
- C) Clerks.
- D) Shop assistants.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

On June 17, 1744, the officials from Maryland and Virginia held a talk with the Indians of the Six Nations. The Indians were invited to send boys to William and Mary College. In a letter the next day they refused the offer as follows:

We know that you have a high opinion of the kind of learning taught in your colleges, and that the costs of living of our young men, while with you, would be very expensive to you. We are convinced that you mean to do us

good by your proposal; and we thank you heartily. But you must know that different nations have different ways of looking at things, and you will therefore not be offended if your ideas of this kind of education happen not to be the same as yours. We have had some experience of it. Several of our young people were formerly brought up at the colleges of the northern provinces: they were taught all your sciences; but, when they came back to us, they were bad runners, ignorant of every means of living in the woods... they were totally good for nothing.

We are, however, not the less obliged by your kind offer, though we refuse to accept it; and, to show our grateful sense of it, if the gentlemen of Virginia will send up a dozen of their sons, we will take care of their education, teach them in all we know, and make men of them.

31. The passage is about _____.

A) the talk between the Indians and the officials B) the colleges of northern provinces

C) the educational values of the Indians

D) the problems of the Americans in the mid-eighteenth century

32. The Indians' chief purpose in writing the letter seems to be to _____.

A) politely refuse a friendly offer B) express their opinion on equal treatment

C) show their pride D) describe Indian customs

33. According to the letter, the Indians believed that _____.

A) it would be better for their boys to receive some schooling

B) they were being insulted by the offer

C) they knew more about science than the officials

D) they had a better way of educating young men

34. Different from the officials' view of education, the Indians thought _____.

A) young women should also be educated B) they had different goals of education

C) they taught different branches of science D) they should teach the sons of the officials first

35. The tone of the letter as a whole is best described as _____.

A) angry B) pleasant C) polite D) inquiring

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

In what now seems like the prehistoric times of computer history, the earth's postwar era, there was quite a wide-spread concern that computers would take over the world from man one day. Already today, less than forty years later, as computers are relieving us of more and more of the routine tasks in business and in our personal lives, we are faced with a less dramatic

but also less foreseen problem. People tend to be over-trusting of computers and are reluctant to challenge their authority. Indeed, they behave as if they were hardly aware that wrong buttons may be pushed, or that a computer may simply malfunction(□□).

Obviously, there would be no point in investing in a computer if you had to check all its answers, but people should also rely on their own internal computers and check the machine when they have the feeling that something has gone wrong.

Questioning and routine double-checks must continue to be as much a part of good business as they were in pre-computer days. Maybe each computer should come with the warning: for all the help this computer may provide, it should not be seen as a substitute for fundamental thinking and reasoning skills.

36. What is the main purpose of this passage?

- A) To look back to the early days of computers.
- B) To explain what technical problems may occur with computers.
- C) To discourage unnecessary investment in computers.
- D) To warn against a mentally lazy attitude towards computers.

37. According to the passage, the initial concern about computers was that they might _____.

- A) change our personal lives
- B) take control of the world
- C) create unforeseen problems
- D) affect our businesses

38. The passage recommends those dealing with computers to _____.

- A) be reasonably doubtful about them
- B) check all their answers
- C) substitute them for basic thinking
- D) use them for business purposes only

39. The passage suggests that the present-day problem with regard to computers is _____.

- A) challenging
- B) psychological
- C) dramatic
- D) fundamental

40. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would disapprove of _____.

- A) investment in computers
- B) the use of one's internal computer
- C) double-check on computers
- D) complete dependence on computers for decision-making

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Oceanography has been defined as "The application of all sciences to the study of the sea".

Before the nineteenth century, scientists with an interest in the sea were few and far between. Certainly Newton considered some theoretical aspects of it in his writings, but he was reluctant to go to sea to further his work.

For most people the sea was remote, and with the exception of early intercontinental travelers or others who earned a living from the sea, there was little reason to ask many questions about it, let alone to ask what lay beneath the surface. The first time that question "What is at the bottom of the oceans?" had to be answered with any commercial consequence was when the laying of a telegraph cable from Europe to America was proposed. The engineers had to know the depth profile(□□□□) of the route to estimate the length of cable that had to be manufactured.

It was to Maury of the US Navy that the Atlantic Telegraph Company turned, in 1853, for information on this matter. In the 1840s, Maury had been responsible for encouraging voyages during which soundings(□□) were taken to investigate the depths of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Later, some of his findings aroused much popular interest in his book *The Physical Geography of the Sea*.

The cable was laid, but not until 1866 was the connection made permanent and reliable. At the early attempts, the cable failed and when it was taken out for repairs it was found to be covered in living growths, a fact which defied contemporary scientific opinion that there was no life in the deeper parts of the sea.

Within a few years oceanography was under way. In 1872 Thomson led a scientific expedition(□□), which lasted for four years and brought home

thousands of samples from the sea. Their classification and analysis occupied scientists for years and led to a five-volume report, the last volume being published in 1895.

21. The proposal to lay a telegraph cable from Europe to America made oceanographic studies take on _____.

A) an academic aspect B) a military aspect C) a business aspect D) an international aspect

22. It was _____ that asked Maury for help in oceanographic studies.

A) the American Navy B) some early intercontinental travelers

C) those who earned a living from the sea

D) the company which proposed to lay an undersea cable

23. The aim of the voyages Maury was responsible for in the 1840s was _____.

A) to make some sounding experiments in the oceans

B) to collect samples of sea plants and animals

C) to estimate the length of cable that was needed

D) to measure the depths of the two oceans

24. "Defied" in the 5th paragraph probably means "_____".

A) doubted B) gave proof to C) challenged D) agreed to

25. This passage is mainly about _____.

A) the beginnings of oceanography B) the laying of the first undersea cable

C) the investigation of ocean depths D) the early intercontinental communications

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a credit which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is available for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in

spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective word of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

26. Normally a student would at least attend _____ classes each week.
A) 36 B) 20 C) 12 D) 15
27. According to the first paragraph an American student is allowed _____.
A) to live in a different university B) to take a particular course in a different university
C) to live at home and drive to classes D) to get two degrees from two different universities
28. American university students are usually under pressure of work because _____.
A) their academic performance will affect their future careers
B) they are heavily involved in student affairs
C) they have to observe university discipline D) they want to run for positions of authority
29. Some students are enthusiastic for positions in student organizations probably because _____.
A) they hate the constant pressure strain of their study
B) they will then be able to stay longer in the university
C) such positions help them get better jobs D) such positions are usually well paid
30. The student organizations seem, to be effective in _____.
A) dealing with the academic affairs of the university
B) ensuring that the students observe university regulations
C) evaluating students' performance by bringing them before a court
D) keeping up the students' enthusiasm for social activities

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labor through your work you may say that you're "hot". That's true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is

when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the afternoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar monologues(自言自语) as: "Get up, John! You'll be late for work again!" The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has. You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. Counteract(抵消) your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If our energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll get up steam(干劲) and work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.

31. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably _____.
A) he is a lazy person B) he refuses to follow his own energy cycle
C) he is not sure when his energy is low D) he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening
32. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage?
A) Unawareness of energy cycles. B) Familiar monologues.
C) A change in a family member's energy cycle.
D) Attempts to control the energy cycle of other family members.
33. If one wants to work more efficiently at his low point in the morning, he should _____.
A) change his energy cycle B) overcome his laziness
C) get up earlier than usual D) go to bed earlier
34. You are advised to rise with a yawn and stretch because it will _____.
A) help to keep your energy for the day's work
B) help you to control your temper early in the day
C) enable you to concentrate on your routine work
D) keep your energy cycle under control all day
35. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
A) Getting off to work with a minimum effort helps save one's energy.
B) Dr. Kleitman explains why people reach their peaks at different hours of day.
C) Habit helps a person adapt to his own energy cycle. D) Children have energy cycles, too.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

We find that bright children are rarely held back by mixed ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in streaming(□...□□□□) pupils. It does not take into account the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and the not-so-bright child. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the bottom of the top grade!

Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their intellectual ability. This is only one aspect of their total personality. We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to the full, not just their academic ability. We also value personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching contributes to all these aspects of learning.

In our classrooms, we work in various ways. The pupils often work in groups: this gives them the opportunity to learn to co-operate, to share, and to develop leadership skills. They also learn how to cope with personal problems as well as learning how to think, to make decisions, to analyze and evaluate, and to communicate effectively. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teacher.

Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes they work on individual tasks and assignments, and they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is appropriate. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this efficiently. An advanced pupil can do advanced work: it does not matter what age the child is. We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give them every encouragement to attain this goal.

36. In the passage the author's attitude towards "mixed-ability teaching" is _____.

A) critical B) questioning C) approving D) objective

37. By "held back" (Line 1) the author means "_____".

A) made to remain in the same classes B) forced to study the lower classes
C) drawn to their studies D) prevented from advancing

38. The author argues that a teacher's chief concern should be the development of the student's _____.

A) personal qualities and social skills B) total personality
C) learning ability and communicative skills D) intellectual ability

39. Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED in the third paragraph?

A) Group work gives pupils the opportunity to learn to work together with other.

B) Pupils also learn to develop their reasoning abilities.

C) Group work provides pupils with the opportunity to learn to be capable

organizers.

D) Pupils also learn how to participate in teaching activities.

40. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to _____.

A) argue for teaching bright and not-so-bright pupils in the same class

B) recommend pair work and group work for classroom activities

C) offer advice on the proper use of the library

D) emphasize the importance of appropriate formal classroom teaching

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

You are a German living in Berlin. One day you're walking down the street, minding your own business, when suddenly a stranger approached with a smile on his face. After stopping you, he holds a small electronic device close to his face and speaks slowly into it, saying, in English: "Can you tell me where I can buy some sauerkraut?" What should you do? (a) Run away; (b) Call the police; or, (c) Listen closely for the device to say, in German, "Können Sie mir bitte sagen, wo Sauerkraut kaufen kann?"

The most appropriate response would be (c) because the person in front of you is only a tourist trying to enjoy himself. The device is said to be the world's first portable transistor—a hand-held microcomputer that—at the same time converts one spoken language into another.

The four-pound battery-operated product is called the Voice, and it is the creation of Advanced Products and Technologies an American electronics company. When the Voice is introduced in the United States in late April - at a price of \$1,500 - it will be capable of converting spoken English into Italian, German, French and Spanish. The product comes with separate cartridges(□□□□ □□) for each of the four languages, which can be changed when the user travels from one country to another. The item will be sold in Europe soon after the U.S. introduction, with cartridges that convert Italian, German, French and Spanish into English.

The Voice uses a microchip(□□□□□□) and artificial Intelligence to translate Languages. It is started by voice command and produces voice output through a built-in speaker. Then the user makes a statement or asks a question, the Voice immediately repeats what has been said in another Language.

21. The stranger holding the Voice seems to be _____.

- A) asking for some information B) greeting the German
 C) amusing himself D) practising his German
22. The German sentence "Können Sie Kann?" means _____.
 A) "Why don't you ask the policeman." B) "Would you listen closely for the device to say?"
 C) "Can you say it again, please?" D) "Can you tell me where I can buy some sauerkraut?"
23. The word "speaker" in the last paragraph refers to _____.
 A) the person who speaks to the device B) a component part of the Voice
 C) the person who speaks German D) the speech produced by the Voice
24. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
 A) The voice is an invention of an electronics company.
 B) The voice is a hand-held translator.
 C) The voice is new product in wide use. D) The voice is mainly a microcomputer.
25. The Voice can translate _____.
 A) from German into any of the other four languages mentioned
 B) from and into English by using the same cartridges
 C) between any two of the above-mentioned languages
 D) from English into any of the other four languages or the other way round

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Computers may one day turn night into day - with good old, natural sunlight.

Colossal computer-controlled mirrors, thousands of feet across, may one day orbit the earth, reflecting sunlight onto a darkened United States.

Some Scientists say that 16 of these mirrors, each about a half mile across, could aim their reflected light at one area on the earth that was about 200 miles by 300 miles. That much light would equal about 56 moons.

The mirrors would be so high that they could catch the sun's light as it was shining on the other side of the earth. The mirrors could orbit - thousands of miles high - at the same speed as the earth turns on its axis(□). That way, the mirrors would always be over the same spot.

The aluminum-coated(□□□), plastic mirrors could be folded up and packed into a spaceship, according to the scientists. Once released a few hundred miles in space, the mirrors, powered by a solar-powered engine, could mark the rest of the trip into space on their own.

The scientists say that the computer-controlled mirrors could also be made to tilt(□□) slowly, so the reflected sunlight would sweep slowly along the

surface of the earth. For example, as night fell, the mirrors could be tilted to light up Boston. Later on, as darkness spread slowly westward. Chicago, for example, then San Francisco could be lit up. The reflected sunlight would allow these cities to save up electricity. And in emergencies, such as power-failures, the mirrors could light up the affected area.

What no one knows yet is what effect this artificial daytime would have on plants, animals, and humans. Would it confuse some animals and harm plants that are used to regular day-night cycles? The scientists recommend that studies be done to find out what had effects there might be.

26. The word "colossal" in Line 2 most likely means _____.

A) nuclear-powered B) orbiting C) giant D) spinning

27. Which of the following is NOT TRUE of the mirrors?

A) They would be made of plastic and coated with aluminum.

B) They could be launched directly into space.

C) They would stay in the same position over the earth.

D) They could reflect sunlight to a large area on the earth.

28. The reflected light should sweep slowly along the surface of the earth because the mirrors _____.

A) would be operated by solar-powered engines

B) would orbit thousands of miles high to catch the sun's light

C) could move around the earth at the same speed as the earth turns on its axis

D) could be made to adjust their angles

29. The purpose for turning night into day is to _____.

A) confuse animals and plants B) light up more cities

C) save energy and deal with emergencies D) enable people to work longer hours

30. The writer of this passage _____.

A) gives an objective account of the mirrors

B) seems to be much worried about the effect of the mirrors

C) is in favour of the wide use of the mirrors

D) suggests that artificial daylight is harmful to living being

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

As supplier of most of the food we eat and of raw materials for many industrial processes, agriculture is clearly an important area of the economy. But the industrial performance of agriculture is even more important than this. For in nations where the productivity of farmers is low, most of the working population is needed to raise food and few people are available for production

of investment goods or for other activities required for economic growth. Indeed, one of the factors related most closely to the per capital income() of a nation is the fraction of its population engaged in farming. In the poorest nations of the world more than half of the population lives on farms. This compares sharply with less than 10 per cent in Western Europe and less than 4 per cent in the United States.

In short, the course of economic development in general depends in a fundamental way on the performance of farmers. This performance in turn, depends on how agriculture is organized and on the economic environment, or market structure, within which it functions. In the following pages the performance of American agriculture is examined. It is appropriate to begin with a conversation of its market structure.

31. This passage is most probably _____.
A) a news item B) part of an introduction of a book C) part of a lecture D) an advertisement
32. What is most important to agriculture is _____.
A) the amount of food it produces B) the per capital income of farmers
C) its industrial performance D) the production of investment goods
33. The word "this" in Line 3 refers to _____.
A) the provision of food and raw materials B) the productivity of farmers
C) the production of investment goods D) the economy as a whole
34. The performance of farmers essentially determines _____.
A) the size of the working population B) the organization of agriculture
C) the market structure D) the general development of economy
35. This passage will most probably be followed by a discussion of _____.
A) the structure of American farming population
B) the market structure of American agriculture
C) the various functions of American agriculture
D) the organization of American agriculture

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Before 1945, hardly anyone outside of New Mexico had ever heard of Alamogordo. In 1960 its population numbered 21,723. Ever since 1898, when the town had been built by the Southern Pacific Railroad, Alamogordo had been a lonely town. The land around it was largely desert, and largely empty.

Because it was isolated and because the weather was almost always clear and peaceful, a spot of desert near Alamogordo was chosen as the last site for the first atomic bomb ever exploded. The secret name of the test was Zeo.

At dawn on July 16, 1945, the atomic bomb was set off. Observers agreed

that they had witnessed something unlike anything ever seen by men before, a huge, colorful fireball, more brilliant than the sun flashing as it rose for miles into the air. Never before had men released so much power at one time, nor had any nation ever possessed weapon as terrible and destructive as the atomic bomb.

For several weeks, the test was kept secret. When an atomic bomb was dropped from an American plane on Hiroshima, Japan, newspapers and radio stations all over America told of the test of the bomb in New Mexico. Almost everybody was amazed to learn where the bomb had been made and tested; the deserts of the Southwest had hidden the secret well.

When news of the atomic bomb and its destructiveness was announced, people all over the world wondered what other new weapons were being prepared in the New Mexico desert. Some people doubted that the secret of making atomic bombs could be kept from other countries. Some even doubted the wisdom of using so powerful a weapon. But no one doubted that a new kind of war—and a new kind of world—had begun at Alamogordo, one summer morning in 1945.

36. What is the main topic of this passage?

- A) The secret of Alamogordo. B) A new kind of war.
- C) The destructive force of the first atomic bomb.
- D) The selection of the test site for the first atomic bomb.

37. Which of the following is the main reason for choosing Alamogordo as the test site?

- A) It always had an enjoyable climate. B) It was connected to other cities by a railway.
- C) Its location would hide the secret well. D) It was situated in southwestern New Mexico.

38. When was the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima?

- A) As soon as the secret was revealed. B) At dawn on July 16, 1945.
- C) Immediately after the test. D) Several weeks after the test.

39. After the first atomic bomb explosion, everybody agreed that _____.

- A) it was wise to choose Alamogordo as the test site
- B) man had entered the age of nuclear warfare
- C) it was not wise to use such a powerful weapon
- D) it was not possible to keep the technology of making atomic bombs secret

40. The tone of this passage is one of _____.

- A) anxiety B) satisfaction C) encouragement D) fear

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

The aim of the teacher is to get his pupils as quickly as possible over the period in which each printed symbol is looked at for its shape, and arrive at the stage when the pupil looks at words and phrases, for their meaning, almost without noticing the shapes of the separate letters.

When a good reader is at work he does not look at letters, nor even at words, one by one however quickly; he takes in the meaning of two, three, or four words at a time, in a single moment. Watch carefully the eyes of a person who is reading, and it will be seen that they do not travel smoothly along the lines of print, but they move by jumps separated by very short stops. The eyes of a very good reader move quickly, taking long jumps and making very short halts(□□); the eyes of a poor reader move more slowly, taking only short jumps and stopping longer at each halt. Sometimes, when he meets a difficulty, he even goes backwards to see again what has already been looked at once.

The teacher's task is therefore clear: it is to train his pupils to take in several words at a glance (one eye-jump) and to remove the necessity for going backwards to read something a second time.

This shows at once that letter-by-letter, or syllable-by-syllable, or word-by-word reading, with the finger pointing to the word, carefully fixing each one in turn, is wrong. It is wrong because such a method ties the pupil's eyes down to a very short jump, and the aim is to train for the long jump. Moreover, a very short jump is too short to provide any meaning or sense; and it will be found that having struggled with three or four words separately, the pupil has to look at them again, all together and in one group, in order to get the meaning of the whole phrase.

21. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the first paragraph?

- A) Pupils should be trained to reach quickly the stage of reading without having to concentrate on the separate symbols.
 - B) Pupils should look at each printed symbol for its meaning as well as for its shape.
 - C) Teachers should help their pupils avoid looking at the shape of the printed symbols.
 - D) Teachers should tell their pupils the different stages of their study.
22. In a single moment, a good reader picks up _____.
- A) several words B) several phrases C) several sentences D) several lines
23. According to the passage, which of the following is FALSE?
- A) The eyes of a good reader make short halts and long jumps.
 - B) The eyes of a bad reader take in the meaning of one word at a time.
 - C) The eyes of a bad reader take only short jumps.
 - D) The eyes of a good reader move steadily.
24. One may have to read something a second time if _____.
- A) there is enough time B) one reads too fast
 - C) the passage is very long D) one reads word by word
25. The main idea of the last paragraph is that _____.
- A) word-by-word reading is highly inefficient
 - B) the pupil's eyes should focus on groups of syllables instead of single syllables
 - C) pupils have to move their eyes back and forth when reading
 - D) finger pointing in reading helps the pupil concentrate on meaning

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Television has changed the lifestyle of people in every industrialized country in the world. In the United States, where sociologists have studied the effects, some interesting observations have been made.

Television, although not essential, has become an important part of most people's lives. It alters peoples' ways of seeing the world; in many ways, it supports and sustains(□□) modern life. Television has become a baby-sitter, an introducer of conversations, the major transmitter of culture, a keeper of tradition. Yet when what can be seen on TV in one day is critically analyzed, it becomes evident that television is not a teacher but a sustainer; the poor quality of programming does not elevate(□ □) people into greater understanding, but rather maintains and encourages the life as it exists.

The primary reason for the lack of quality in American television is related to both the history of TV programming development and the economics of TV. Television in America began with the radio. Radio companies and their

sponsors first experimented with television. Therefore, the close relationship which the advertisers had with radio programs became the system for American TV. Sponsors not only paid money for time within programs, but many actually produced the programs.

Thus, in American society, television is primarily concerned with reflecting and attracting society rather than experimenting with new ideas. Advertisers want to attract the largest viewing audience possible, to do so requires that the programs be entertaining rather than educational, attractive rather than challenging.

Television in America today remains, to a large extent, with the same organization and standards as it had thirty years ago. The hope for further development and true achievement toward improving society will require a change in the entire system.

26. According to the author American television is poor in quality because _____.

- A) advertisers are interested in experimenting with new ideas
- B) it is still at an early stage of development, compared with the radio
- C) the programs have to be developed in the interests of the sponsors for economic reasons
- D) it is controlled by radio companies

27. The second paragraph is mainly about _____.

- A) TV as the sustainer of American life
- B) TV as the major transmitter of culture
- C) the educational effect of TV on society
- D) the strong influence and the poor quality of American TV

28. In the author's view American TV should _____.

- A) be critical but entertaining
- B) be creative and educational
- C) change with the development of society
- D) attract as many viewers as possible

29. The author believes that television in the United States has become important to most people because _____.

- A) it promotes family unity
- B) it helps them develop their speaking ability
- C) it affects their life in many ways
- D) it challenges society

30. The author's attitude towards American television is _____.

- A) critical
- B) praising
- C) doubtful
- D) sympathetic

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

"... We are not about to enter the Information Age but instead are rather well into it." Present predictions are that by 1990, about thirty million jobs in

the United States, or about thirty percent of the job market, will be computer-related. In 1980, only twenty-one percent of all United States high schools owned one or more computers for student use. In the fall of 1985, a new survey revealed that half of United States secondary schools have fifteen or more computers for student use. And now educational experts, administrators, and even the general public are demanding that all students become "computer literate(...)." "By the year 2000 knowledge of computers will be necessary in over eighty percent of all occupations. Soon those people not educated in computer use will be compared to those who are print illiterate today."

What is "computer literacy"? The term itself seems to imply soon extent of "knowing" about computers, but knowing what. The current opinion seems to be that this should include a general knowledge of what computers are, plus a little of their history and something of how they operate.

Therefore, it is vital that educators everywhere take a careful look not only at what is being done, but also at what should be done in the field of computer education. Today most adults are capable of utilising a motor vehicle without the slightest knowledge of how the internal-combustion engine works. We effectively use all types of electrical equipment without being able to tell their histories or to explain how they work. Business people for years have made good use of typewriters and adding machines, yet few have ever known how to repair them. Why, then, attempt to teach computers by teaching how or why they work?

Rather, we first must concentrate on teaching the effective use of the computer as the tool is.

"Knowing how to use a computer is what's going to be important, we don't talk about 'automobile literacy.' We just get in our cars and drive them."

31. In 1990, the number of jobs having nothing to do with computers in the United States will be reduced to _____.

A) 79 million B) 30 million C) 70 million D) 100 million

32. The expression "Print illiterate" (Para. 1, Line 16) refers to _____.

A) one who has never learnt printing B) one who is not computer literate
C) one who has never learnt to read D) one who is not able to use a typewriter

33. The first paragraph is mainly about _____.

A) recent predictions of computer-related jobs B) the wide use of computers in schools
C) the urgency of computer education D) public interest in computers

34. According to the author, the effective way to spread the use of computers is to teach _____.

A) what computers are B) how to use computers
C) where computers can be used D) how computers work

35. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

A) What to teach about computers should be reconsidered.
B) Those who are not educated in computer use will find it difficult to get a

job.

C) Human society has already entered the Information Age.

D) Those who want to use computers should know how computers operate.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Editor:

While a new school term is about to begin, perhaps we should reconsider the matter of examinations. In July, two writers (Letters to the Editor) praised the cancellation of exams because they believe "tests don't tell the whole story."

As a teacher who has worked in four countries, I have had the experience that a student who earns good marks is generally a good student, and that a student's final mark in a subject is usually a grade average of the year's work. Of course there are exceptions, but they do not have the frequency that would give an unfair picture of a student's ability.

The simple fact is that proper class work, diligent exam studies and good marks are almost certain indicators of a student's future performance. The opposite, almost certainly, incompetence.

There is no acceptable substitute for competition and examination of quality. How can teachers and future officials determine what a student has learned and remembered? Should we simply take the student word for it? Any institution that "liberates" students from fair and formal exams is misguided, if not ignorant. And surely the "graduates" of such institutions will lack trustworthiness, not to mention being rejected by foreign universities for graduate or other studies.

When all is said and done, I sense that a fear of failure and a fear of unpleasant comparison with others is at the bottom of most ban-exams(□□□□) talk. Excellence and quality fear nothing. On the contrary, they seek competition and desire the satisfaction of being the best.

36. Which of the following will the author of this passage probably agree with?

A) Tests are not effective in measuring the students' abilities.

B) Tests are an effective measure of the students' abilities.

C) Tests can only measure some of the students' abilities.

D) Tests may not be useful for measuring students' abilities.

37. The two writers mentioned in the first paragraph _____.

A) opposed judging students by the results of exams

B) must have proposed other ways of testing students

C) regarded exams as a way of punishing students

D) seem to be worried about the poor marks of their students

38. According to the letter, a student's final mark _____.

- A) is often encouraging B) often gives a fair picture of the year's work
- C) often proves unreliable D) often tells whether he likes the subject or not

39. If a student graduated from a university which does not require exams he would _____.

- A) have to continue his studies B) have a feeling of failure
- C) be incompetent D) not be admitted by foreign institutions

40. According to the letter, those who dislike the idea of examinations are probably afraid of _____.

- A) competing with other students B) being graded unfairly
- C) working too hard D) being dismissed from school

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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Passage One

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The teacher's task is therefore clear: it is to train his pupils to take in several words at a glance (one eye-jump) and to remove the necessity for going backwards to read something a second time.

This shows at once that letter-by-letter, or syllable-by-syllable, or word-by-word reading, with the finger pointing to the word, carefully fixing each one in turn, is wrong. It is wrong because such a method ties the pupil's eyes down to a very short jump, and the aim is to train for the long jump. Moreover, a very short jump is too short to provide any meaning or sense; and it will be found that having struggled with three or four words separately, the pupil has to look at them again, all together and in one group, in order to get the meaning of the whole phrase.

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 - D) finger pointing in reading helps the pupil concentrate on meaning

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

A breakthrough(突破) in the provision of energy from the sun for the European Economic Community (EEC) could be brought forward by up to two decades, if a modest increase could be provided in the EEC's research effort in this field, according to the senior EEC scientists engaged in experiments in solar energy at EEC's scientific laboratories at Ispra, near Milan.

The senior West German scientist in charge of the Community's solar energy programme, Mr. Joachim Gretz, told journalists that at present levels of research spending it was most unlikely that solar energy would provide as much as three per cent of the Community's energy requirements even after the year 2000. But he said that with a modest increase in the present sums, devoted by the EEC to this work it was possible that the breakthrough could be achieved by the end of the next decade.

Mr. Gretz calculates that if solar energy only provided three per cent of the EEC's needs, this could still produce a saving of about a billion pounds in

the present bill for imported energy each year. And he believes that with the possibility of utilizing more advanced technology in this field it might be possible to satisfy a much bigger share of the Community's future energy needs.

At present the EEC spends about \$2.6 millions a year on solar research at Ispra, one of the EEC's official joint research centres, and another \$3 millions a year in indirect research with universities and other independent bodies.

26. The phrase "be brought forward" (Line 2, Para. 1) most probably means _____.

A) be expected B) be completed C) be advanced D) be introduced

27. Some scientists believe that a breakthrough in the use of solar energy depends on _____.

A) sufficient funding B) further experiments

C) advanced technology D) well-equipped laboratories

28. According to Mr. Gretz, the present sum of money will enable the scientists to provide _____.

A) more than 3-6 of the EEC's needs after the year 2000

B) only 3% of the EEC's needs before the year 2000

C) less than 3% of the EEC's needs before the year 2000

D) 3% of the EEC's needs after the year 2000

29. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A) The EEC spends one billion pounds on imported energy each year.

B) At the present level of research spending, it is difficult to make any significant progress in the provision of energy from the sun.

C) The desired breakthrough could be obtained by the end of the next decade if investment were increased.

D) The total yearly spending of the EEC on solar energy research amounted to almost 6 million.

30. The application of advanced technology to research in solar energy _____.

A) would lead to a big increase in research funding

B) would make it unnecessary to import oil

C) would make it possible to meet the future energy needs of the EEC

D) would provide a much greater proportion of the Community's future energy needs

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Just seven years ago, the Jarvik-7 artificial heart was being cheered as the model of human creativeness. The sight of Barney Clark-alive and conscious

after trading his diseased heart for a metal-and-plastic pump-convincing the press, the public and many doctors that the future had arrived. It hadn't. After monitoring production of the Jarvik-7, and reviewing its effects on the 150 or so patients (most of whom got the device as a temporary measure) the U.S. Food and Drug Administration concluded that the machine was doing more to endanger lives than to save them. Last week the agency cancelled its earlier approval, effectively banning() the device.

The recall may hurt Symbion Inc., maker of the Jarvik-7, but it won't end the request for an artificial heart. One problem with the banned model is that the tubes connecting it to an external power source created a passage for infection. Inventors are now working on new devices that would be fully placed, along with a tiny power pack, in the patient's chest. The first sample products aren't expected for another 10 or 20 years: But some people are already worrying that they'll work-and that America's overextended health-care programs will lose a precious \$2.5 billion to \$5 billion a year providing them for a relatively few dying patients. If such expenditures() cut into funding for more basic care, the net effect could actually be a decline in the nation's health.

31. According to the passage the Jarvik-7 artificial heart proved to be _____.
A) a technical failure B) a technical wonder
C) a good life-saver D) an effective means to treat heart disease
32. From the passage we know that Symbion Inc _____.
A) has been banned by the government from producing artificial hearts
B) will review the effects of artificial hearts before designing new models
C) may continue to work on new models of reliable artificial hearts
D) can make new models of artificial hearts available on the market in 10 to 20 years
33. The new models of artificial hearts are expected _____.
A) to have a working life of 10 or 20 years B) to be set fully in the patient's chest
C) to be equipped with an external power source D) to create a new passage for infection
34. The word "them" in Line 7, Para. 2 refers to _____.
A) doctors who treat heart diseases B) makers of artificial hearts
C) America's health-care programs D) new models of artificial hearts
35. Some people feel that _____.
A) artificial hearts are seldom effective
B) the country should not spend so much money on artificial hearts
C) the country is not spending enough money on artificial hearts
D) America's health-care programs are not doing enough for the nation's health

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

A rapid means of long-distance transportation became a necessity for the United States as settlement(□□□□) spread ever farther westward. The early trains were impractical curiosities, and for a long time the railroad companies met with troublesome mechanical problems. The most serious ones were the construction of rails able to bear the load, and the development of a safe, effective stopping system. Once these were solved, the railroad was established as the best means of land transportation. By 1860 there were thousands of miles of railroads crossing the eastern mountain ranges and reaching westward to the Mississippi. There were also regional southern and western lines.

The high point in railroad building came with the construction of the first transcontinental system. In 1862 Congress authorized two western railroad companies to build lines from Nebraska westward and from California eastward to a meeting point, so as to complete a transcontinental crossing linking the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific. The Government helped the railroads generously with money and land. Actual work on this project began four years later. The Central Pacific Company, starting from California, used Chinese labor, while the Union Pacific employed crews of Irish laborers. The two groups worked at remarkable speed, each trying to cover a greater distance than the other. In 1869 they met at a place called Promontory in what is now the state of Utah. Many visitors came there for the great occasion. There were joyous celebrations all over the country, with parades and the ringing of church bells to honor the great achievement.

The railroad was very important in encouraging westward movement. It also helped build up industry and farming by moving raw materials and by distributing products rapidly to distant markets. In linking towns and people to one another it helped unify the United States.

36. The major problems with America's railroad system in the mid 19th century lay in _____.

- A) poor quality rails and unreliable stopping systems
- B) lack of financial support for development
- C) limited railroad lines
- D) lack of a transcontinental railroad

37. The building of the first transcontinental system _____.

- A) brought about a rapid growth of industry and farming in the west
- B) attracted many visitors to the construction sites
- C) attracted laborers from Europe
- D) encouraged people to travel all over the country

38. The best title for this passage would be _____.

- A) Settlements Spread Westward
- B) The Coast-to-Coast Railroad: A Vital Link

C) American Railroad History D) The Importance of Trains in the American Economy

39. The construction of the transcontinental railroad took _____.

A) 9 years B) 7 years C) 4 years D) 3 years

40. What most likely made people think about a transcontinental railroad?

A) The possibility of government support for such a task. B) The need to explore Utah.

C) The need to connect the east coast with the west.

D) The need to distribute the railroad industry in the west.

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Time was—and not so many years ago, either—when the average citizen took a pretty dim view of banks and Banking. That this was so, it should be said, was to no small extent the fault of banks and bankers themselves. Banks used to be—and a few still are—forbidding structures. Behind the little barred windows were, more often than not, elderly gentlemen whose expression of friendliness reflected the size of the customer's account, and nothing less than a few hundred thousand in the bank could have inspired the suggestion of a smile.

And yet the average bank for many years was, to the average citizen, a fearful, if necessary, instrument for dealing with business—usually big business. But somewhere in the past quarter century, banks began to grow human, even pleasant, and started to attract the little man. It is possible that this movement began in medium-sized towns, or in small towns where people know each other by their first names, and spread to big towns. At any rate, the results have been remarkable.

The movement to "humanize" banks, of course, received a big push during the war, when more and more women were employed to do work previously performed by men. Also more and more "little" people found themselves in need of personal loans, as taxes became heavier and as the practice of installment(分期付款) buying broke down the previously long—held concept that there was something almost morally wrong about being in debt. All sorts of people began to discover that the intelligent use of credit(信贷) could be extremely helpful.

21. The author believes that the unfriendly atmosphere in banks many years ago was chiefly due to _____.

A) the outer appearance of bank buildings

- B) unfriendliness of customers toward banks
C) economic pressure of the time D) the attitude of bankers
22. The banks of many years ago showed interest only in _____.
A) regular visitors B) rich customers C) friendly businessmen D) elderly gentlemen
23. When did banks begin to grow human?
A) Sometime before the war. B) A few years ago. C) During the war. D) In the last century.
24. What helped to push the "humanization" of banks?
A) More and more "little" people became customers of banks.
B) The elderly gentlemen in banks were replaced by women.
C) More banks were set up in small and medium-sized towns.
D) The size of the customer's account was greatly increased.
25. Average People seldom borrowed money from bank in the bank because _____.
A) the bank buildings looked forbidding B) they were comparatively rich before the war
C) they thought it was not proper to be in debt
D) they rarely spent more than they could earn

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Last summer, Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole announced a new rule: Unless states representing two-thirds of the country's population pass compulsory(□□□□) seat-belt-use laws by April 1989, all new vehicles will have to be fitted with air bags or automatic seat belts.

The rule wouldn't have been necessary but for one simple fact. Even though seat belts could prevent nearly half of the deaths in fatal car accidents, 85 percent of the population simply won't wear them.

Why not? Behavioral engineers have found that there are all sorts of reasons—usually unstated. These are some of the most popular. It's safer to be thrown from a car than trapped. According to E. Scott Geller, that's a faulty argument. "In fact", he says, "being thrown from a car is twenty-five times more dangerous than being trapped".

It won't happen to me; I'm a good driver. But what about the other person who may be a terrible driver? The data show that the average incidence(□□□) for all accidents is one per driver every 10 years.

My car will end up underwater or on fire, and I won't be able to get out. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), only 0.5 percent of all injury-producing accidents occur under these conditions. "If

you're wearing a belt, you've got a better chance of being conscious and not having your legs broken—distinct advantages in getting out of a dangerous situation".

I'm only going a few blocks. Yet 80 percent of accidents happen at speeds or less than 25 miles per hour, 75 percent happen within 25 miles of home.

26. Before 1989, in the United States _____.

- A) the use of seat belts was not compulsory for the majority of the population
- B) a new law requiring the use of seat belts had just been passed
- C) people had to choose between the use of seat belts or the use of air bags
- D) almost fifty percent of the people involved in car accidents were saved by seat Belts

27. The word "trapped" (Para. 3, Line 2) means to be _____.

- A) held up in a traffic jam
- B) confined in the car
- C) caught in an accident
- D) pulled into a car

28. One of the reasons why many drivers refuse to wear seat belts is because _____.

- A) they don't think that it is comfortable to wear seat belts
- B) they don't believe that an accident involving a terrible driver is highly probable
- C) they believe that no danger is involved in just driving a few blocks
- D) they think that few drivers are willing to wear seat belts

29. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) seat belts should be replaced by air bags
- B) eighty-five percent of all drivers are likely to Break traffic rules
- C) all drivers, whether good or bad, are liable to have an accident at one time or another
- D) wearing seat belts will get drivers out of dangerous situations

30. The purpose of the writer in writing this passage is _____.

- A) to urge the government to pass the law sooner
- B) to tell how dangerous car-driving can be
- C) to criticise those who refuse to use seat belts
- D) to prove the necessity of the new rule

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

For well over 2000 years the world's great religions have taught the virtues of a trusting heart. Now there is another reason to merit the wisdom of the ages: scientific evidence indicates that those with trusting hearts will live longer, healthier lives.

As a result of the work published in the 1970s by two pioneering heart

specialists, Meyer Friedman and Ray H. Rosenman, nearly every American is aware that blood Type A people are impatient, and easily moved to hostility and anger. Many have come to believe that Type As are at a much higher risk of suffering heart attack or dying of heart disease than others.

The driving force behind hostility is a cynical(冷眼旁观) mistrust of others. If we expect others to mistreat us, we are seldom disappointed. This generates anger and leads us to respond with hostility.

The most characteristic attitude of a cynic is being suspicious of the motives of people he doesn't know. Imagine you are waiting for an elevator and it stops two floors above for longer than usual. How inconsiderate(不体谅人) do you think. In a few seconds, you have drawn hostile conclusions about unseen people and their motives.

Meanwhile, your cynical mistrust is leading to noticeable physical consequences. Your voice rises. The rate and depth of your breathing increases. Your heart is beating faster and harder, and the muscles of your arms and legs become tight. You feel "charged up", ready for action.

If you frequently experience these feelings, you may be at increased risk of developing serious health problems. Anger can add to the risk of heart and other diseases.

31. According to the author, people with trusting hearts are _____.
A) usually intelligent and wise B) usually very religious
C) less likely to get heart diseases D) not likely to be mistreated by others
32. The book by Meyer Friedman and Ray H. Rosenman most probably discusses _____.
A) friendliness and hostility B) trust and mistrust of people
C) heart diseases and death rate D) people's characters and their blood types
33. According to the passage, if you have a fixed idea in mind that people will mistreat you, you will always find it _____.
A) to be disappointing B) to be pleasing C) to be wrong D) to be so
34. A cynic, in the passage, is a person _____.
A) who is always ready to fight B) who usually has doubts about the people around him
C) whose behaviour usually leads to serious health problems
D) whose behaviour usually seems strange to the people he knows
35. The author's intention in writing the passage is to _____.
A) advise people to be patient B) analyze the danger of heart diseases
C) persuade people to be trustful D) praise the wisdom of the old people

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

"Time is a problem for kids," states a news report for a new Swiss watch. Children in some countries "learn time slowly" because "they don't wear watches" and "parents don't really know how to teach them time". The kids grow up with this handicap and become adults—and then can't get to work on time. Is there an answer to this problem? of course—it's the Flik Flak, made by a famous Swiss watch company.

The Flik Flak is being marketed as something teaching watch for children aged 4 to 10. The watch itself does not teach kids how to tell time, of course it merely "captures their imagination" by presenting the "hour" hand as a beautiful red girl named Flak and the "minute" hand as a tall blue boy named Flik. Flik points to corresponding "blue" minutes on the dial, while Flak points to red hour numbers. The characters and the colors combined with parental help, are supposed to teach young children how to tell time.

The watch comes equipped with a standard battery and a nylon band. Peter Lipkin, the United States sales manager for the Flik Flak, calls it Kidproof: if it gets dirty you can throw the whole watch in the washing machine." The product is being sold in select department stores in Europe, Asia and the United States for a suggested price of \$25. Parents who buy the watch may discover that it is one thing for kids to tell time; it's quite another for them to be on time.

36. From the news report we know that _____.

- A) parents are patient when teaching children time
- B) parents have little idea of how to teach children time
- C) children tend to learn time quickly
- D) children enjoy wearing the Flik Flak watch

37. The author doesn't seem to believe _____.

- A) children will be on time if they have learnt how to tell time
- B) a Flik Flak can help parents teach their children how to tell time
- C) the Flik Flak can capture children's imagination
- D) children usually have trouble telling time if they don't wear watches

38. The word "handicap" (Para. 1, Line 3) means _____.

- A) displeasure B) discouragement C) disappointment D) disadvantage

39. Flik and Flak in the passage stand for _____.

- A) a tall boy and a beautiful girl B) the minute hand and the hour hand
- C) the Swiss watch company D) the designers of the watch

40. The United States sales manager calls the new watch kidproof because _____.

- A) it is designed to teach children to be on time
- B) it proves to be effective in teaching children time
- C) it is made so as not to be easily damaged by children
- D) it is the children's favourite watch

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Looking back on my childhood, I am convinced that naturalists are born and not made.

Although we were all brought up in the same way, my brothers and sisters soon abandoned their pressed flowers and insects. Unlike them, I had no ear for music and languages. I was not an early reader and I could not do mental arithmetic.

Before world I we spent our summer holidays in Hungary. I have only the dim memory of the house we lived in, of my room and my toys. Nor do I recall clearly the large family of grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins who gathered next door. But I do have a crystal-clear memory of the dogs, the farm animals, the local birds and, above all the insects.

I am a naturalist, not a scientist. I have a strong love of the natural world, and my enthusiasm has led me into varied investigations. I love discussing my favorite topics and enjoy burning the midnight oil while reading about other people's observations and discoveries. Then something happens that brings these observations together in my conscious mind. Suddenly you fancy you see the answer to the riddle(□), because it all seems to fit together. This has resulted in my publishing 300 papers and books, which some might honour with the title of scientific research.

But curiosity, a keen eye, a good memory and enjoyment of the animal and plant world do not make a scientist: one of the outstanding and essential qualities require is self-discipline, quality I lack. A scientist requires not only self-discipline but all training, determination and a goal. A scientist, up to a point, can be made. A naturalist is born. If you can combine the two, you get the best of both worlds.

21. The first paragraph tells us that the author _____.

- A) was born to a naturalist's family B) lost his hearing when he was a child
C) didn't like his brothers and sisters D) was interested in flowers and insects in his childhood
22. The author can't remember his relatives clearly because _____.
A) he didn't live very long with them B) he was fully occupied with observing nature
C) he was too young when he lived with them D) the family was extremely large
23. It can be inferred from the passage that the author was _____.
A) no more than a born naturalist B) a naturalist but not a scientist
C) a scientist as well as a naturalist D) first of all a scientist
24. The author says that he is a naturalist rather than a scientist probably because he _____.
A) lacks some of the qualities required of a scientist
B) has a great deal of trouble doing mental arithmetic
C) just reads about other people's observations and discoveries
D) comes up with solutions in a most natural way
25. According to the author, a born naturalist should first of all be _____.
A) full of ambition B) full of enthusiasm C) knowledgeable D) self-disciplined

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Sporting activities are essentially modified forms of hunting behaviour. Viewed biologically, the modern footballer is in reality a member of a hunting group. His killing weapon has turned into a harmless football and his prey(猎物) into a goalmouth. If his aim is accurate and he scores a goal, he enjoys the hunter's triumph of killing his prey.

To understand how this transformation has taken place we must briefly look back at our forefathers. They spent over a million years evolving(进化) as cooperative hunters. Their very survival depended on success in the hunting-field. Under this pressure their whole way of life, even their bodies, became greatly changed. They became chasers, runners, jumpers, aimers, throwers and prey-killers. They cooperated as skillful male-group attackers.

Then about ten thousand years ago, after this immensely long period of hunting their food, they became farmers. Their improved intelligence, so vital to their old hunting life, was put to a new use—that of controlling and domesticating their prey. The hunt became suddenly out of date. The food was there on the farms, awaiting their needs. The risks and uncertainties of the hunt were no longer essential for survival.

The skills and thirst for hunting remained, however, and demanded new

outlets. Hunting for sport replaced hunting for necessity. This new activity involved all the original hunting sequencer but the aim of the operation was no longer to avoid starvation. Instead the sportsmen set off to test their skill against prey that were no longer essential to their survival, to be sure, the kill may have been eaten, but there were other, much simpler ways of obtaining a meaty meal.

26. The author believes that sporting activities _____.

A) are forms of biological development B) are essentially forms of taming the prey

C) have actually developed from hunting D) have changed the ways of hunting

27. For over a million years, our forefathers were basically _____.

A) any member of the opposing team B) the goal-mouth C) the goal keeper D) the football

28. For over a million years, our foregathers were basically _____.

A) co-operating hunters B) successful farmers C) runners and jumpers D) skillful sportsmen

29. The word "operation" (Para. 4, Line 3) refers to _____.

A) domesticating animals B) hunting C) prey killing D) sports activities

30. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

A) It is farming that gives human beings enough leisure time for sporting activities.

B) Farming is very important in human civilization because it saves human beings from risks and uncertainties of hunting for survival.

C) It is hunting that provides human beings with much simpler ways of obtaining meaty meals.

D) Sporting activities satisfy the desire of modern man to exercise hunting skills which his forefathers developed for survival.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passages.

The world is known to us through many senses, not just hearing, smell, vision, and at close range, touch and taste.

Our skins let us know whether the air is moist or dry, whether surfaces are wet without being sticky or slippery. From the uniformity of slight pressure, we can be aware how deeply a finger is thrust into water at body temperature, even if the finger is enclosed in a rubber glove that keeps the skin completely dry. Many other animals, with highly sensitive skins, appear to be able to learn still more about their environment. Often they do so without employing any of the five senses.

By observing the capabilities of other members of the animal kingdom, we come to realise that a human being has far more possibilities than are utilised. We neglect ever so many of our senses in concentrating on the five major ones. At the same time, a comparison between animals and man draws attention to the limitations of each sense. The part of the spectrum(□□) seen by colour-conscious man as red is non-existent for honey-bees. But a bee can see far more in flowers than we, because the ultra-violet(□□□) to which our eyes are blind is a stimulating(□□□) part of the insect's spectrum, and, for honey-bees at least, constitutes a separate colour.

31. From the passage, we realise that _____.

- A) man possesses as many senses as animals
- B) man possesses a few more senses than animals
- C) man possesses far more senses than the five major ones
- D) man has fully utilised his senses

32. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A) The honey-bee is blind to red. B) Man is more colour-conscious than the honey-bee.
- C) The honey-bee can see far more colours than man. D) Man is sensitive to the ultra-violet.

33. We can realise how deeply a finger is put into water at body temperature _____.

- A) from the sense of direct touch B) through skin contact
- C) from the even distribution of pressure D) through the difference in temperature

34. The phrase "sensitive skins" (Para. 2 Line 4) most probably means _____.

- A) skins that are sticky or slippery B) skins that are delicate
- C) skins that are completely dry D) skins that are quick to feel and respond

35. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) All senses have their limitations. B) Man has not fully utilized all his senses.
- C) Insects are more sensitive to colours than man.
- D) Man is not as good as animals in learning about the environment.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

America is a country on the move. In unheard-of numbers, people of all ages are exercising their way to better health. According to the latest figures, 59 percent of American adults exercise regularly - up 12 percent from just two years ago and more than double the figure of 25 years ago. Even non-exercisers believe they would be more attractive and confident if they were

more active.

It is hard not to get the message. The virtues of physical fitness are shown on magazine covers, postage stamps, and television ads for everything from beauty soaps to travel books.

Exercise as a part of daily life did not catch on until the late 1960s when research by military doctors began to show the health benefits of doing regular physical exercises. Growing publicity(□□) for races held in American cities helped fuel a strong interest in the ancient sport of running. Although running has leveled off in recent years as Americans have discovered equally rewarding - and sometimes safer - forms of exercise, such as walking and swimming, running, remaining the most popular form of exercise.

As the popularity of exercise continues to mount, so does scientific evidence of its health benefits. The key to fitness is exercising the major muscle groups vigorously(□□□□) enough to approximately double the heart rate and keep it doubled for 20 to 30 minutes at a time. Doing such physical exercises three times or more a week will produce considerable improvements in physical health in about three months.

36. According to the passage, what was the percentage of American adults doing regular physical exercises two years ago?

A) About 70% B) Almost 50% C) Nearly 60% D) More than 12%

37. A growing interest in sports developed after _____.

A) research showed their health benefits

B) people got the message from magazine covers and postage stamps

C) scientific evidence of health benefits was shown on TV ads

D) an increasing number of races were held in American cities

38. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "leveled off" (Para. 2, Line 8)?

A) "become very popular" B) "stopped being popular"

C) "stopped increasing in popularity" D) "reached its lowest level in popularity"

39. It can be learnt from the passage that the health benefits of exercise _____.

A) are yet to be proved B) are to be further studied

C) are self-evident D) are supported by scientific evidence

40. Which of the following would be the best TITLE for the passage?

A) Exercise-The Road to Health. B) Different Forms of Exercise.

C) Scientific Evidence of Health Benefits. D) Running A Popular Form of Sport.

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

With fifteen years Britain and other nations should be well on with the building of huge industrial complexes for the recycling of waste. The word rubbish could lose its meaning because everything which goes into the dumps(垃圾堆) would be made into something useful. Even the most dangerous and unpleasant wastes would provide energy if nothing else.

The latest project is to take a city of around half a million inhabitants and discover exactly what raw materials go into it and what go out. The aim is to find out how much of these raw materials could be provided if a plant for recycling waste were built just outside the city. This plant would recycle not only metal such as steel, lead and copper, but also paper and rubber as well.

Another new project is being set up to discover the best ways of sorting and separating the rubbish. When this project is complete, the rubbish will be processed like this: First, it will pass through sharp metal bars which will tear open the plastic bags in which rubbish is usually packed; then it will pass through a powerful fan to separate the lightest elements from the heavy solids; after that grounders and rollers will break up everything that can be broken. Finally, the rubbish will pass under magnets(磁铁), which will remove the bits of iron and steel; the rubber and plastic will then be sorted out in the final stage.

The first full-scale giant recycling plants are perhaps fifteen years away. Indeed, with the growing cost of transporting rubbish to more distant dumps, some big cities will be forced to build their own recycling plants before long.

21. The phrase "be well on with..." (Para. 1, Line 1) most probably means _____.

- A) have completed what was started
- B) get ready to start
- C) have achieved a great deal in
- D) put an end to

22. What is NOT mentioned as a part of the recycling process described in Paragraph 3?
- A) Breaking up whatever is breakable. B) Sharpening metal bars.
C) Separating light elements from the heavy ones. D) Sorting out small pieces of metal.
23. What's the main reason for big cities to build their own recycling plants?
- A) To deal with wastes in better way. B) To protect the environment from pollution.
C) To get raw materials locally. D) To get big profits from those plants.
24. The first full-scale huge recycling plants _____.
A) began to operate fifteen years ago B) will probably take less than fifteen years to build
C) will be built fifteen years later D) will probably be in operation in fifteen years
25. The passage is mainly about _____.
A) a cheap way to get energy B) the location of recycling plants
C) new ways of recycling wastes D) the probably of city environment

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

By 1970, according to a World Wildlife Fund report, only about 4,500 tigers survived throughout the world-half of them in India. Mr. Foresters, who followed and counted tiger footprints, estimated that in May 1972 only about 1,800 tigers existed in India. Project Tiger Supported by W.W.F. was immediately launched. Nine tiger reserves were created, with armed guards protecting them.

The project provided opportunities for researchers from India and abroad to study tigers in the reserves and gather previously unavailable information about their habits. Studies show that a male tiger may control a hunting territory of between 10 and 20 sq.kms, depending on its age, size and strength. The territory of male includes the smaller territories of three or four tigresses. A tiger marks the boundaries of its territories by spraying urine() and other bodily liquids on bushes. But it tries to avoid territorial fights, being guided by the distinctive body smell of other tigers. Tigers fight to death only when a tigress is defending her young, or when a tiger is guarding a tigress from the attentions of other males.

The popular image of the tiger is that of a merciless and unconquerable hunter. But studies show that it catches only one of 20 victims() it tries to attack.

Fears have recently developed that Project Tiger has been too successful.

It has enabled the tiger population to double (by mid-80s), but India's human population has also grown out of control. Currently it is 750 million and likely to be 900 million by the end of the century. Land problem is becoming serious and many rural people feel bitter about the fact that some rich forests are reserved for tigers. A growing number of attacks by tigers on man has added to the hostility(□□).

26. The ultimate aim of Project Tiger is to _____.
A) study the growth rate of tigers B) protect tigers from being killed
C) promote the breeding of young tigers D) analyze the behavioral patterns of tigers
27. Studies have shown that _____.
A) a tigress never attacks until attacked B) the tigress is not as fierce as the tigers
C) a tiger usually fights another tiger to defend its own territory
D) the tiger is not an efficient hunter as is commonly described
28. According to the passage, a tiger's territory _____.
A) remains unchanged B) is often defended by tigresses
C) expands as the tiger grows up D) is the cause of most fights
29. Some people are afraid that Project Tiger _____.
A) has been carried too far B) has not received enough attention
C) has failed to achieve its goal D) is not worth the money spent on it
30. The author seems _____.
A) to be enthusiastic about Project Tiger
B) to have a matter-of-fact attitude towards Project Tiger
C) to have a hostile attitude towards Project Tiger D) to be satisfied with Project Tiger

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

In only two decades Asian Americans have become the fastest-growing U.S. minority(□□□□). As their children began moving up through the nation's schools, it became clear that a new class of academic achievers was emerging. Their achievements are reflected in the nation's best universities, where mathematics, science and engineering departments have taken on a decidedly Asian character. This special liking for mathematics and science is partly explained by the fact that Asian-American students who began their educations abroad arrived in the U.S. with a solid grounding in mathematics but little or no knowledge of English. They are also influenced by the promise of a good job after college. Asians feel there will be less unfair treatment in areas like mathematics and science because they will be judged more

objectively. And the return on the investment in education is more immediate in something like engineering than with an arts degree.

Most Asian-American students owe their success to the influence of parents who are determined that their children take full advantage of what the American educational system has to offer. An effective measure of parental attention is homework. Asian parents spend more time with their children than American parents do, and it helps. Many researchers also believe there is something in Asian Culture that breeds success, such ideals that stress family values and emphasize education.

Both explanations for academic success worry Asian Americans because of fears that they feed a typical racial() image. Many can remember when Chinese, Japanese and Filipino immigrants() were the victims of social isolation. Indeed, it was not until 1952 that laws were laid down giving all Asian immigrants the right to citizenship.

31. While making tremendous achievements at college, Asian-American students _____.

- A) feel they are mistreated because of limited knowledge of English
- B) are afraid that their academic successes bear a strong Asian character
- C) still worry about unfair treatment in society
- D) generally feel it a shame to have to depend on their parents

32. What are the major factors that determine the success of Asian Americans?

- A) A solid foundation in basic mathematics and Asian Americans?
- B) Hard work and intelligence.
- C) Parental help and a limited knowledge of English.
- D) Asian culture and the American educational system.

33. Few Asian-American students major in human sciences mainly because _____.

- A) their English is not good enough
- B) they are afraid they might meet with unfair judgement in these areas
- C) there is a wide difference between Asian and Western cultures
- D) they know little about American cultures and Western cultures

34. Why do the two "explanations" (Para. 3, Line 1) worry Asian Americans?

- A) They are afraid that they would again be isolated from American society in general.
- B) People would think that Asian students rely on their parents for success.
- C) Asian American would be a threat to other minorities.
- D) American academic achievements have taken on too strong an Asian character.

35. The author's tone in this passage is _____.

- A) sympathetic B) doubtful C) critical D) objective

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Like fine food, good writing is something we approach with pleasure and enjoy from the first taste to the last. And good writers, good cooks, do not suddenly appear full-blown. Quite the contrary, just as the cook has to undergo an intensive training, mastering the skills of his trade, the writer must sit at his desk and devote long hours to achieving a style in his writing, whatever its purpose-schoolwork, matters of business, or purely social communication. You may be sure that the more painstaking the effort, the more effective the writing, and the more rewarding.

There are still some remote places in the world where you might find a public scribe to do your business or social writing for you, for a fee. There are a few managers who are lucky enough to have the service of that rare kind of secretary who can take care of all sorts of letter writing with no more than a quick note to work from. But for most of us, if there is any writing to be done, we have to do it ourselves.

We have to write school papers, business papers or home papers. We are constantly called on to put words to paper. It would be difficult to count the number of such words, messages, letters, and reports put into the mails or delivered by hand, but the daily figure must be enormous. What is more, everyone who writes expects, or at least hopes, we want whatever we write to be read, from first word to last, not just thrown into some "letters-to-be-read" file(□□) or into a wastepaper basket. This is the reason we bend our efforts toward learning and practicing the skill of interesting, effective writing.

36. In this passage, good writing is compared to fine food because _____.

- A) both writers and cooks have to work long hours every day
- B) both are essential to life
- C) both writers and cooks can earn a good living
- D) both are enjoyable

37. A public "scribe" (Para. 2, Line 1) is _____.

- A) a secretary who does your business or social writing
- B) a machine that does writing for you
- C) a public school where writing is taught
- D) a person who earns a living by writing for others

38. According to the passage, some managers don't have to do any letter writing because _____.

- A) they rely on quick notes
- B) they have excellent secretaries
- C) they have a computer to do it
- D) they prefer making phone calls

39. According to the author, if your letter is thrown into some "letter-to-be-read" file, _____.

- A) it will receive immediate attention
- B) it will be dealt with by the secretary
- C) it is likely to be neglected
- D) it is meant to be delivered soon

40. The purpose of the author in writing this passage is _____.

A) to explain and persuade B) to comment and criticize

C) to interest and entertain D) to argue and demonstrate

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Nursing at Beth Israel Hospital produces the best patient care possible. If we are to solve the nursing shortage(□□), hospital administration and doctors everywhere would do well to follow Beth Israel's example.

At Beth Israel each patient is assigned to a primary nurse who visits at length with the patient and constructs a full-scale health account that covers everything from his medical history to his emotional state. Then she writes a care plan centered on the patient's illness but which also includes everything else that is necessary.

The primary nurse stays with the patient through his hospitalization, keeping track with his progress and seeking further advice from his doctor. If a patient at Beth Israel is not responding to treatment, it is not uncommon for his nurse to propose another approach to his doctor. What the doctor at Beth Israel has in the primary nurse is a true colleague.

Nursing at Beth Israel also involves a decentralized(□ □ □) nursing administration; every floor, every unit is a self-contained organization. There are nurse-managers instead of head nurses; in addition to their medical duties they do all their own hiring and dismissing, employee advising, and they make salary recommendations. Each unit's nurses decide among themselves who will work what shifts and when.

Beth Israel's nurse-in-chief ranks as an equal with other vice presidents of the hospital. She also is a member of the Medical Executive Committee, which is most hospitals includes only doctors.

21. Which of the following best characterizes the main feature of the nursing system at Beth Israel Hospital?

- A) The doctor gets more active professional support from the primary nurse.
- B) Each patient is taken care of by a primary nurse day and night.

- C) The primary nurse writes care plans for every patient.
D) The primary nurse keeps records of the patient's health conditions every day.
22. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) compared with other hospitals nurse at Beth Israel Hospital are more patient
B) in most hospitals patient care is inadequate from the professional point of view
C) in most hospitals nurses get low salaries
D) compared with other hospital nurses have to work longer hours at Beth Israel Hospital
23. A primary nurse can propose a different approach of treatment when _____.
A) the present one is refused by the patient B) the patient complains about the present one
C) the present one proves to be ineffective D) the patient is found unwilling to cooperate
24. The main difference between a nurse-manager and a head nurse is that the former _____.
A) is a member of the Medical Executive Committee of the hospital
B) has to arrange the work shifts of the unit's nurses
C) can make decisions concerning the medical treatment of a patient
D) has full responsibility in the administration of the unit's nurses
25. The author's attitude towards the nurse system at Beth Israel Hospital is _____.
A) negative B) critical C) neutral D) positive

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

For some time past it has been widely accepted that babies - and other creatures - learn to do things because certain acts lead to "rewards"; and there is no reason to doubt that this is true. But it used also to be widely believed that effective reward, at least in the early stages, had to be directly related to such basic physiological(□□□) "drives" as thirst or hunger. In other words, a baby would learn if he got food or drink of some sort of physical comfort, not otherwise.

It is now clear that this is not so. Babies will learn to behave in ways that produce results in the world with no reward except the successful outcome.

Papousek began his studies by using milk in the normal way to "reward" the babies and so teach them to carry out some simple movements, such as

turning the head to one side or the other. Then he noticed that a baby who had had enough to drink would refuse the milk but would still go on making the learned response with clear signs of pleasure. So he began to study the children's responses in situations where on milk was provided. He quickly found that children as young as four months would learn to turn their heads to right or left if the movement "switched on". A display of lights-and indeed that they were capable of learning quite complex turns to bring about this result, for instance, two left or two right, or even to make as many three turns to one side.

Papousek's light display was placed directly in front of the babies and he made the interesting observation that sometimes they would not turn back to watch the lights closely although they would "smile and bubble" when the display came on. Papousek concluded that it was not primarily the sight of the lights which pleased them, it was the success they were achieving in solving the problem, in mastering the skill, and that there exists a fundamental human urge to make sense of the world and bring it under intentional control.

26. According to the author, babies learn to do things which _____.

- A) are directly related to pleasure
- B) will meet their physical needs
- C) will bring them a feeling of success
- D) will satisfy their curiosity

27. Papousek noticed in his studies that a baby _____.

- A) would make learned responses when it saw the milk
- B) would carry out learned movements when it had enough to drink
- C) would continue the simple movements without being given milk
- D) would turn its head to right or left when it had enough to drink

28. In Papousek's experiment babies make learned movements of the head in order to _____.

- A) have the lights turned on
- B) be rewarded with milk
- C) please their parents
- D) be praised

29. The babies would "smile and bubble" at the lights because _____.

- A) the lights were directly related to some basic "drives"
- B) the sight of the lights was interesting
- C) they need not turn back to watch the lights
- D) they succeeded in "switching on" the lights

30. According to Papousek, the pleasure babies get in achieving something is a reflection of _____.

- A) a basic human desire to understand and control the world
- B) the satisfaction of certain physiological needs
- C) their strong desire to solve complex
- D) a fundamental human urge to display their learned skills

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

When a consumer finds that an item she or he bought is faulty or in some way does not live up to the manufacturer's claim for it, the first step is to present the warranty(□□), or any other records which might help, at the store of purchase. In most cases, this action will produce results. However, if it does not, there are various means the consumer may use to gain satisfaction.

A simple and common method used by many consumers is to complain directly to the store manager. In general, the "higher up" the consumer takes his or her complaint, the faster he or she can expect it to be settled. In such a case, it is usually settled in the consumer's favor, assuming he or she has a just claim.

Consumers should complain in person whenever possible, but if they cannot get to the place of purchase, it is acceptable to phone or write the complaint in a letter.

Complaining is usually most effective when it is done politely but firmly, and especially when the consumer can demonstrate what is wrong with the item in questions. If this cannot be done, the consumer will succeed best by presenting specific information as to what is wrong, rather than by making general statements. For example, "The left speaker does not work at all and the sound coming out of the right one is unclear" is better than "This stereo(□□□□) does not work."

The store manager may advise the consumer to write to the manufacturer. If so, the consumer should do this, stating the complaint as politely and as firmly as possible. But if a polite complaint does not achieve the desired result, the consumer can go a step further. She or he can threaten to take the seller to court or report the seller to a private or public organization responsible for protecting consumers' rights.

31. When a consumer finds that his purchase has a fault in it, the first thing he should do is to _____.

- A) complain personally to the manager
- B) threaten to take the matter to court
- C) write a firm letter of complaint to the store or purchase
- D) show some written proof of the purchase to the store

32. If a consumer wants a quick settlement of his problem, it's better to complain to _____.

- A) a shop assistant
- B) the store manager
- C) the manufacturer
- D) a public organization

33. The most effective complaint can be made by _____.

- A) showing the faulty item to the manufacturer
- B) explaining exactly what is wrong with the item
- C) saying firmly that the item of poor quality
- D) asking politely to change the

item

34. The phrase "live up" (Para. 1, Line 2) in the context means _____.

- A) meet the standard of B) realize the purpose of
- C) fulfill the demands of D) keep the promise of

35. The passage tells us _____.

- A) how to settle a consumer's complaint about a faulty item
- B) how to make an effective complaint about a faulty item
- C) how to avoid buying a faulty item D) how to deal with complaints from customers

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

If women are mercilessly exploited() year after year, they have only themselves to blame. Because they tremble at the thought of being seen in public in clothes that are out of fashion, they are always taken advantage of by the designers and the big stores. Clothes which have been worn only a few times have to be put aside because of the change of fashion. When you come to think of it, only a woman is capable of standing in front of a wardrobe() packed full of clothes and announcing sadly that she has nothing to wear.

Changing fashions are nothing more than the intentional creation of waste. Many women spend vast sums of money each year to replace clothes that have hardly been worn. Women who cannot afford to throw away clothing in this way, waste hours of their time altering the dresses they have. Skirts are lengthened or shortened; neck-lines are lowered or raised, and so on.

No one can claim that the fashion industry contributes anything really important to society. Fashion designers are rarely concerned with vital things like warmth, comfort and durability(). They are only interested in outward appearance and they take advantage of the fact that women will put up with any amount of discomfort, as long as they look right. There can hardly be a man who hasn't at some time in his life smiled at the sight of a woman shaking in a thin dress on a winter day, or delicately picking her way through deep snow in high-heeled shoes.

When comparing men and men and women in the matter of fashion, the conclusions to be drawn are obvious. Do the constantly changing fashions of women's clothes, one wonders, reflect basic qualities of inconstancy and instability? Men are too clever to let themselves be cheated by fashion designers. Do their unchanging styles of dress reflect basic qualities of stability and reliability? That is for you to decide.

36. Designers and big stores always make money _____.

- A) by mercilessly exploiting women workers in the clothing industry

B) because they are capable of predicting new fashions

C) by constantly changing the fashions in women's clothing

D) because they attach great importance to quality in women's clothing

37. To the writer, the fact that women alter their old-fashioned dresses is seen as _____.

A) a waste of money B) a waste of time

C) an expression of taste D) an expression of creativity

38. The writer would be less critical if fashion designers placed more stress on the _____ of clothing.

A) cost B) appearance C) comfort D) suitability

39. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE? _____.

A) New fashions in clothing are created for the commercial exploitation of women.

B) The constant changes in women's clothing reflect their strength of character.

C) The fashion industry makes an important contribution to society.

D) Fashion designs should not be encouraged since they are only welcomed by women.

40. By saying "the conclusion to be drawn are obvious" (Para. 4, Line 1-2), the writer means that _____.

A) women's inconstancy in their choice of clothing is often laughed at

B) women are better able to put up with discomfort

C) men are also exploited greatly by fashion designers

D) men are more reasonable in the matter of fashion

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Suppose we built a robot(□□□) to explore the planet Mars. We provide the robot with seeing detectors to keep it away from danger. It is powered entirely by the sun. Should we program the robot to be equally active at all times? No. The robot would be using up energy at a time when it was not receiving any. So we would probably program it to cease its activity at night and to wake up at dawn the next morning.

According to the evolutionary(□□□) theory of sleep, evolution equipped us with a regular pattern of sleeping and waking for the same reason. The theory does not deny(□□) that sleep provides some important restorative functions. It merely says that evolution has programmed us to perform those functions at a time when activity would be inefficient and possibly dangerous. However, sleep protects us only from the sort of trouble we might walk into; it does not protect us from trouble that comes looking for us. So we sleep well when we are in familiar, safe place, but we sleep lightly, if at all, when we fear that bears will nose into the tent.

The evolutionary theory accounts well for differences in sleep among creatures. Why do cats, for instance, sleep so much, while horses sleep so little? Surely cats do not need five times as much repair and restoration as horses do. But cats can afford to have long periods of inactivity because they spend little time eating and are unlikely to be attacked while they sleep. Horses must spend almost all their waking hours eating, because what they eat is very low in energy value. Moreover, they cannot afford to sleep too long or too deeply, because their survival depends on their ability to run away from attackers.

21. The author uses the example of the robot in space exploration to tell us _____.

- A) the differences between robots and men B) the reason why men need to sleep
C) about the need for robots to save power D) about the danger of men working at night
22. Evolution has programmed man to sleep at night chiefly to help him _____.
A) maintain a regular pattern of life B) prevent trouble that comes looking for him
C) avoid danger and inefficient labor D) restore his bodily functions
23. According to the author, we cannot sleep well when we _____.
A) are worrying about our safety B) are overworked C) are in a tent D) are away from home
24. Cats sleep much more than horses do partly because cats _____.
A) need more time for restoration B) are unlikely to be attackers
C) are more active than horses when they are awake
D) spend less time eating to get enough energy
25. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage? _____.
A) Evolution has equipped all creatures with a regular pattern of sleeping and waking.
B) The study of sleep is an important part of the evolutionary theory.
C) Sleeping patterns must be taken into consideration in the designing of robots.
D) The sleeping pattern of a living creature is determined by the food it eats.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

"Congratulations, Mr. Jones, it's a girl."

Fatherhood is going to have a different meaning and bring forth a different response from every man who hears these words. Some feel pride when they receive the news, while others worry, wondering whether they will be good father. Although there are some men who like children and may have had considerable experience with them, others do not particularly care for children and spend little time with them. Many fathers and mothers have been planning and looking forward to children for some time. For other couples, pregnancy(□□) was an accident that both husband and wife have accepted willingly or unwillingly.

Whatever the reaction to the birth of a child, it is obvious that the shift from the role of husband to that of father is a difficult task. Yet, unfortunately, few attempts have been made to educate fathers in this resocialization process. Although numerous books have been written about American

mothers, only recently has literature focused on the role of a father.

It is argued by some writers that the transition to the father's role, although difficult, is not nearly as great as the transition the wife must make to the mother's role. The mother's role seems to require a complete transformation in daily routine(□□□□) and highly innovative(□□□) adaptation, on the other hand, the father's role is less demanding and immediate. However, even though we mentioned the fact that growing numbers of women are working outside the home, the father is still thought by many as the breadwinner in the household.

26. According to the author, being a father _____.

- A) brings a feeling of excitement to some men
- B) has a different meaning for those who have daughters
- C) makes some men feel proud and others uneasy
- D) means nothing but more responsibilities

27. It is stated in the passage that _____.

- A) some parents are not prepared to have a child
- B) young couples do not like children at all
- C) working couples do not have much time to take care of their children
- D) many parents look forward to having a boy as their first child

28. In the second paragraph, the author _____.

- A) criticizes fathers for not taking enough responsibilities in bringing up their children
- B) excuses the American writers for ignoring the difficulties of being a father
- C) supports the idea that the chief role of a father is to earn money for the family
- D) complains about the lack of social programs to help husbands adjust themselves to being a father

29. The transition to the mother's role requires that the wife _____.

- A) change her life style in a highly innovative way
- B) make a complete change in her everyday life to deal with the new situation
- C) stay at home to take care of the baby
- D) help her husband in his resocialization process

30. Some writers argue that with respect to the change of roles, fathers, compared with mothers, _____.

- A) have to shoulder more burdens
- B) have to make more difficult adaptations
- C) have an easier job to do
- D) can usually do a better job

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Reading is thought to be a kind of conversation between the reader and

the text. The reader puts questions, as it were, to the text and gets answers. In the light of these he puts further questions, and so on.

For most of the time this "conversation" goes on below the level of consciousness. At times, however, we become aware of it. This is usually when we are running into difficulties, when mismatch is occurring between expectations and meaning. When successful matching is being experienced, our questioning of the text continues at the unconscious level.

Different people converse with the text differently. Some stay very close to the words on the page; others take off imaginatively from the words, interpreting, criticizing, analyzing and examining. The former represents a kind of comprehension which is written in the text. The latter represents higher levels of comprehension. The balance between these is important, especially for advanced readers.

There is another conversation which from our point of view is equally important, and that is to do not with what is read but with how it is read. We call this a "process" conversation as opposed to a "content" conversation. It is concerned not with meaning but with the strategies(策略) we employ in reading. If we are an advanced reader our ability to hold a process conversation with a text is usually pretty well developed. Not so our ability to hold a content conversation. It is precisely this kind of conversation that is of importance when we are seeking to develop our reading to meet the new demands being placed upon us by studying at a higher level.

31. Reading as a kind of conversation between the reader and the text becomes conscious only when _____.

- A) the reader's expectations agree with what is said in the text
- B) the reader has trouble understanding what the author says
- C) the reader asks questions and gets answers
- D) the reader understands a text very well

32. At a lower level of comprehension, readers tend to _____.

- A) read a text slowly
- B) read without thinking hard
- C) interpret a text in their own way
- D) concentrate on the meaning of words only

33. A "process" conversation has to do with _____.

- A) the application of reading strategies
- B) matching our expectations with the meaning of a text
- C) the development of our ability to check the details
- D) determining the main idea of a text

34. According to the passage, it is of great importance for readers at a higher level to maintain a balance between _____.

- A) conscious and unconscious levels of comprehension
- B) the reader's expectations and the meaning of a text
- C) lower and higher levels of comprehension
- D) interpreting and criticizing a text

35. If we want to develop our reading ability at an advanced level, we should

_____.

- A) learn to use different approaches in reading different texts
- B) make our reading process more conscious
- C) pay more attention to the content of a text
- D) take a critical attitude towards the author's idea

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Although April did not bring us the rains we all hoped for, and although the Central Valley doesn't generally experience the atmospheric sound and lightning that can accompany those rains, it's still important for parents to be able to answer the youthful questions about thunder and lightning.

The reason these two wonders of nature are so difficult for many adults to explain to children is that they are not very well understood by adults themselves. For example, did you know that the lightning we see flashing down to the earth from a cloud is actually flashing up to a cloud from the earth? Our eyes trick us into thinking we see a downward motion when it's actually the other way around. But then, if we believed only what we think we see, we'd still insist that the sun rises in the morning and sets at night.

Most lightning flashes take place inside a cloud, and only a relative few can be seen jumping between two clouds or between earth and a cloud. But, with about 2,000 thunderstorms taking place above the earth every minute of the day and night, there's enough activity to produce about 100 lightning strikes on earth every second.

Parents can use thunder and lightning to help their children learn more about the world around them. When children understand that the light of the lightning flashing reaches their eyes almost at the same moment, but the sound of the thunder takes about 5 seconds to travel just one mile, they can begin to time the interval between the flash and the crash to learn how close they were to the actual spark.

36. According to the author, in the area of the Central Valley, _____.

- A) rains usually come without thunder and lightning
- B) it is usually dry in April
- C) children pay no attention to natural phenomena
- D) parents are not interested in thunder and lightning

37. We believe that lightning is a downward motion because _____.

- A) we were taught so by our parents from our childhood
- B) we are deceived by our sense of vision
- C) it is a common natural phenomenon
- D) it is a truth proved by science

38. What is TRUE about lightning according to the passage?

- A) Only a small number of lightning flashes occur on earth.

- B) Lightning travels 5 minutes faster than thunder.
 - C) Lightning flashes usually jump from one cloud to another.
 - D) There are far more lightning strikes occurring on earth than we imagine.
39. The word "activity" (Para. 3, Line 4) is most closely related to the word(s) _____.
- A) "cloud" B) "lightning strikes" C) "lightning flashes" D) "thunderstorms"
40. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
- A) we should not believe what we see or hear
 - B) things moving downward are more noticeable
 - C) people often have wrong concepts about ordinary phenomena
 - D) adults are not as good as children in observing certain natural phenomena

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

The failed Skylab will come screaming home to earth in disappointment sometime next month. But it will fall we know not where.

That precise information is beyond even the calculations of scientists and their computers.

The best they can tell us is that the space station, weighing 77 tons and as high as a 12 story building, will break into hundreds of pieces that will be scattered across a track 100 miles wide and 4,000 miles long.

We are again exposed to one of those unexpected adventures, or misadventures, of science that attracts our attention from the boring routines of daily existence and encourages us to think a lot about man's future.

What worries Richard Smith, the Skylab's director, is the "big pieces" that will come through the atmosphere, two lumps, weighing 2 tons each, and ten, weighing at least 1,000 pounds each, will come in at speeds of hundreds of miles an hour and if they crash on land they will dig holes up to 100 feet deep.

What worries us, with our lack of scientific knowledge and our quick imagination, is both the big and little pieces, although project officials say there is a very small chance that anyone will be injured by them.

That's good to know, but it doesn't remove the doubts of the millions who still remember the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island. That accident took place in 1979 in spite of what the officials had assured us as to the safety of the nuclear reactor.

21. Where the Skylab will fall?

- A) It is kept secret B) It has been made public
C) It has been predicted by scientists D) It can't be predicted even by computers

22. According to the passage, what does an incident such as the failed Skylab lead us to do?
- A) Not to believe in officials. B) To think about our future.
C) Has been predicted by scientists. D) To fear for our lives.
23. The author suggests that _____.
A) the danger of the Skylab's fall has been overestimated
B) it's useless to worry over things you can't do anything about
C) the danger of the Skylab's fall has been underestimated
D) computers can solve the problem caused by the broken Skylab
24. The author refers to Three Mile Island _____.
A) because he is doubtful about what the officials said
B) because he fears that a piece of the Skylab may strike a nuclear power plant
C) because he is afraid of the use of nuclear power
D) because the nuclear reactor there and the Skylab were both built by the same company
25. This passage is mainly about the author's _____.
A) interest in the failure of the Skylab B) willingness to give his advice
C) eagerness to see more new scientific discoveries
D) concern that science cannot answer all questions

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

As supplier of most of the food we eat and of raw materials for many industrial processes, agriculture is clearly an important area of the economy. But the industrial performance of agriculture (the relative efficiency of agricultural production compared to other areas in the economy) is even more important than this. For in nations where the productivity of farmers is low, most of the working population is needed to raise food and few people are available for the production of investment goods or for other activities required for economic growth. Indeed, one of the factors related most closely to the per capita income(□□□□) of a nation is the fraction of its population engaged in farming. In the poorest nations of the world more than half of the population lives on farms. This compares sharply with less than 10 percent in western Europe and less than 4 percent in the United States.

In short, the course of economic development in general depends in a fundamental way on the performance of farmers. This performance, in turn, depends on how agriculture is organized and on the economic environment, or market structure, within which it functions. In the following pages the performance of American agriculture is examined. It is appropriate to begin

with a consideration of its market structure.

26. This passage is most probably _____.

A) a news item B) part of an introduction to a book C) part of a lecture D) an advertisement

27. What is the most important to agriculture is _____.

A) the amount of food it produces B) the per capita income of farmers
C) its industrial performance D) the production of investment goods

28. The underlined word "this" in the first paragraph refers to _____.

A) the provision of food and raw materials B) the productivity of farmers
C) the production of investment goods D) the economy as a whole

29. The performance of farmers essentially determines _____.

A) the size of the working population B) the organization of agriculture
C) the market structure D) the general development of economy

30. This passage will most probably be followed by a discussion of _____.

A) the structure of American farming population
B) the market structure of American agriculture
C) the various functions of American agriculture
D) the organization of American agriculture

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Time was—and not so many years ago, either—when the average citizen took a pretty dim view of banks and banking. That this was so, it should be said, was to no small extent the fault of banks and bankers themselves. Banks used to be—and a few still are—forbidding(□□□□) structures. Behind the little barred windows were, more often than not, elderly gentlemen whose expression of friendliness reflected the size of the customer's account, and nothing less than a few hundred thousand in the bank could have inspired the suggestion of a smile.

And yet the average bank for many years was, to the average citizen, a fearful, if necessary, instrument for dealing with business—usually big business. But somewhere in the 1930's banks started to grow human, even pleasant, and started to attract the little man. It is possible that this

movement began in medium-sized towns, or in small towns where people know each other by their first names, and spread to big towns. At any rate, the results have been remarkable.

The movement to "humanize" banks, of course, received a new push during the war, when more and more women were employed to do work previously performed by men. Also more and more "little" people found themselves in need of personal loans, as taxes became heavier and as the practice of installment(分期付款) buying broke down the previously long-held concept that there was something almost morally wrong about being in debt. All sorts of people began to discover that the intelligent use of credit(信贷) could be extremely helpful.

36. The author believes that the unfriendly atmosphere in banks many years ago was chiefly due to _____.

- A) the attitude of bankers B) unfriendliness of customers toward banks
- C) economic pressure of the time D) the outer appearance of bank buildings

37. The banks of many years ago showed interest only in _____.

- A) rich customers B) regular visitors C) friendly businessmen D) elderly gentlemen

38. When did banks begin to grow human?

- A) In the last century. B) A few years ago. C) Sometime before the war. D) During the war.

39. What helped the "humanization" of banks?

- A) The elderly gentlemen in banks were replaced by younger men.
- B) More and more "little" people became customers of banks.
- C) More banks were set up in small and medium-sized towns.
- D) The size of the customer's account was greatly increased.

40. Ordinary people seldom borrowed money from banks in the past because _____.

- A) the bank buildings looked forbidding
- B) they were comparatively rich before the war
- C) they thought it was not proper to be in debt
- D) they rarely spent more than they could earn

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

People tend to be more impressed by evidence that seems to confirm some relationship. Thus many are convinced their dreams are prophetic(□□□) because a few have come true; they fail to notice the many that have not. Consider also the belief that "the phone always rings when I'm in the shower." If it does ring while you are in the shower, the event will stand out and be remembered. If it doesn't ring, that nonevent probably won't even register(□□□□).

People want to see order, pattern and meaning in the world. Consider, for example, the common belief that things like personal misfortunes, plane crashes, and deaths "happen in threes." Such beliefs stem from the tendency of people to allow the third event to define the time period. If three plane crashes occur in a month, then the period of time that counts as their "happening together" is one month; if three crashes occur in a year, the period of time is stretched. Flexible end points reinforce such beliefs.

We also tend to believe what we want to believe. A majority of people think they are more intelligent, more fair-minded and more skilled behind the wheel of an automobile than the average person. Part of the reason we view ourselves so favorably is that we use criteria that work to our advantage. As economist Thomas Schelling explains, "Everybody ranks himself high in qualities he values: careful drivers give weight to care, skilled drivers give weight to skill, and those who are polite give weight to courtesy," This way everyone ranks high on his own scale.

Perhaps the most important mental habit we can learn is to be cautious(□□□) in drawing conclusions. The "evidence" of everyday life is sometimes misleading.

21. In the first paragraph the author states that _____.

- A) dreams cannot be said to be prophetic even though a few have come true
 B) dreams are prophetic because some of them did come true
 C) dreams may come true if clearly remembered D) dreams and reality are closely related
22. By "things like..." "happen in threes" (Para. 3, Line 2), the author indicates that people believe _____.
 A) personal misfortunes tend to happen every now and then
 B) personal misfortunes, plane crashes, and deaths usually happen together
 C) misfortunes tend to occur according to certain patterns
 D) misfortunes will never occur more than three times to a person in his lifetime
23. Ten word "courtesy" (Para. 4, line 6) probably means _____.
 A) good manners B) appropriate speech C) friendly relations D) satisfactory service
24. What can be inferred from the passage? _____.
 A) Happenings that go unnoticed deserve more attention.
 B) In a series of misfortunes the third one is usually the most serious.
 C) People tend to make use of evidence that supports their own beliefs.
 D) Believers of misfortunes happening in threes are cautious in interpreting events.
25. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
 A) there is some truth even in the wildest dreams
 B) one should take notice of other people's merits
 C) there is no order or pattern in world events
 D) we should not base our conclusions on accidental evidence

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

It has been thought and said that Africans are born with musical talent. Because music is so important in the lives of many Africans and because so much music is performed in Africa, we are inclined to think that Africans are musicians. The impression is strengthened when we look at ourselves and find that we have become largely a society of musical spectators(□□). Music is important to us, but most of us can be considered consumers rather than producers of music. We have records, television, concerts, and radio to fulfill many of our musical needs. In most situations where music is performed in our culture it is not difficult to distinguish the audience from the performers, but such is often not the case in Africa. Alban Ayipaga, a Kasena semiprofessional musician from northern Ghana, says that when his flute(□□) and drum ensemble(□□□) is performing. "Anybody can take part". This is true,

but Kasena musicians recognize that not all people are equally capable of taking part in the music. Some can sing along with the drummers, but relatively few can drum and even fewer can play the flute along with the ensemble. It is fairly common in Africa for there to be an ensemble of expert musicians surrounded by others who join in by clapping, singing, or somehow adding to the totality of musical sound. Performances often take place in an open area (that is, not on a stage) and so the lines between the performing nucleus and the additional performers, active spectators, and passive spectators may be difficult to draw from our point of view.

26. The difference between us and Africans, as far as music is concerned, is that _____.

- A) most of us are consumers while most of them are producers of music
- B) we are musical performers and they are semiprofessional musicians
- C) most of us are passive spectators while they are active spectators
- D) we are the audience and they are the additional performers

27. The word "such" (Line 8) refers to the fact that _____.

- A) music is performed with the participation of the audience
- B) music is performed without the participation of the audience
- C) people tend to distinguish the audience from the performers
- D) people have records, television sets and radio to fulfill their musical needs

28. The author of the passage implies that _____.

- A) all Africans are musical and therefore much music is performed in Africa
- B) not all Africans are born with musical talent although music is important in their lives
- C) most Africans are capable of joining in the music by playing musical instruments
- D) most Africans perform as well as professional musicians

29. The word "nucleus" (Line 16) probably refers to _____.

- A) musicians famous in Africa
- B) musicians at the center of attention
- C) musicians acting as the core in a performance
- D) active participants in a musical performance

30. The best title for this passage would be _____.

- A) The Importance of Music to African People
- B) Differences Between African Music and Music of Other Countries
- C) The Relationship Between Musicians and Their Audience
- D) A Characteristic Feature of African Musical Performances

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Most people would agree that, although our age exceeds all previous ages

in knowledge, there has been no corresponding increase in wisdom. But Agreement ceases as soon as we attempt to define "wisdom" and consider means of promoting it.

There are several factors that contribute to wisdom. Of these I should put first a sense of proportion: the capacity to take account of all the important factors in a problem and to attach to each its due weight. This has become more difficult than it used to be owing to the extent and complexity of the special knowledge required of various kinds of technicians. Suppose, for example, that you are engaged in research in scientific medicine. The work is difficult and is likely to absorb the whole of your mind. You have no time to consider the effect which your discoveries or inventions may have outside the field of medicine. You succeed (let us say) as modern medicine has succeeded, in enormously lowering the infant death-rate, not only in Europe and America, but also in Asia and Africa. This has the entirely unintended result of making the food supply inadequate and lowering the standard of life in the parts of the world that have the greatest populations. To take an even more dramatic example, which is in everybody's mind at the present time; you study the makeup of the atom from a disinterested(□□□□□□) desire for knowledge, and by chance place in the hands of a powerful mad man the means of destroying the human race.

Therefore, with every increase of knowledge and skill, wisdom becomes more necessary, for every such increase augments(□□) our capacity for realizing our purposes, and therefore augments our capacity for evil, if our purpose are unwise.

31. Disagreement arises when people try to decide _____.

- A) how much more wisdom we have now than before
- B) what wisdom is and how to develop it
- C) if there is a great increase of wisdom in our age
- D) whether wisdom can be developed or not

32. According to the author, "wisdom" is the ability to _____.

- A) carefully consider the bad effects of any kind of research work
- B) give each important problem some careful consideration
- C) acquire a great deal of complex and special knowledge
- D) give suitable consideration to all the possible elements in a problem

33. Lowering the infant death-rate may _____.

- A) prove to be helpful everywhere in the world
- B) give rise to an increase in population in Europe
- C) cause food shortages in Asia and Africa
- D) raise the living standard of the people in Africa

34. The author uses the examples in the passage to illustrate his point that _____.

- A) it's extremely difficult to consider all the important elements in problem
- B) success in medical research has its negative effects
- C) scientists may unknowingly cause destruction to the human race

D) it's unwise to be totally absorbed in research in scientific medicine

35. What is the main idea of the passage?

A) It is unwise to place the results of scientific research in the hands of a powerful mad man.

B) The more knowledge one has, the wiser one becomes.

C) Any increase of knowledge could lead to disastrous results without the guidance of wisdom.

D) Wisdom increases in proportion to one's age.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

For any given task in Britain there are more men than are needed. Strong unions keep them there in Fleet Street, home of some London's biggest dailies, it is understood that when two unions quarrel over three jobs, the argument is settled by giving each union two. That means 33 per cent overmanning, 33 per cent less productivity than could be obtained.

A reporter who has visited plants throughout Europe has an impression that the pace of work is much slower here. Nobody tries too hard. The breaks do matter and are frequent. It is hard to measure intensity of work, but Britons give a distinct impression of going at their tasks in a more leisurely way.

But is all this so terrible? It certainly does not improve the gross national product or output per worker. Those observant visitors, however, have noticed something else about Britain. It is a pleasant place.

Street crowds in Stockholm. Paris and New York move quickly and silently heads down, all in a hurry. London crowds tend to walk at an easy pace (except in the profitable, efficient City, the financial district).

Every stranger is struck by the patient and orderly way in which Britons queue for a bus: if the saleswoman is slow and out of stock she will likely say, 'oh dear, what a pity'; the rubbish collectors stop to chat() and call the housewives "Luv." Crime rises here as in every city but there still remains a gentle tone and temper that is unmatched in Berlin, Milan or Detroit.

In short, what is wrong with Britain may also be what is right. Having reached a tolerable standard, Britons appear to be choosing leisure over goods.

36. What happens when disputes over job opportunities arise among British unions?

A) Thirty three per cent of the workers will be out of work.

B) More people will be employed than necessary.

C) More jobs will be created by the government. D) The unions will try to increase productivity.

37. What does the reporter who has visited plants throughout Europe think about Britain? _____.

- A) Tea breaks do not affect the intensity of work in Britain.
- B) Britons do their work in an unhurried sort of way.
- C) The pace of work in Continental Europe is much slower than in Britain.
- D) Britons give the impression of working intensively.

38. "The breaks matter" (Para. 2, Line 2) indicates that _____.

- A) they are an important aspect of the British way of life
- B) they are greatly enjoyed by British workers
- C) they can be used by the workers as an excuse to take time off from work
- D) they help the workers to be on good terms with each other

39. The word "this" (Para. 3, Line 1) the author means to say that _____.

- A) there are more men on any given job than are needed
- B) 33 per cent overmanning leads to 33 per cent less productivity
- C) it is difficult to measure the intensity of work
- D) Britons generally do not want to work too hard

40. By "what is wrong with Britain may also be what is right" (Para. 6, Line 1) the author means to say that _____.

- A) quarrels between unions will help create jobs
- B) a leisurely way of life helps Britons increase productivity
- C) the gentle tone and temper of the people in Britain makes it a pleasant place
- D) Britons will not sacrifice their leisure to further increase productivity

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive(□□□) areas such as attention and memory. This is true regardless of age.

People will be alert(□□□) and receptive(□□□□□□) if they are faced with information that gets them to think about things they are interested in. And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. "The idea is not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous amounts of information," says James Fozard, associate director of the national Institute on Aging. "Most of us don't need that kind of skill. Such specific training is of less interest than being able to maintain mental alertness. Fozard and others say they challenge their brains with different mental skill, both because they enjoy them and because they are sure that their range of activities will help the way their brains work.

Gene Cohen, acting director of the same institute, suggests that people in their old age should engage in mental and physical activities individually as well as in groups. Cohen says that we are frequently advised to keep physically active as we age, but older people need to keep mentally active as well. Those who do are more likely to maintain their intellectual abilities and to be generally happier and better adjusted. "The point is, you need to do both," Cohen says. "Intellectual activity influences brain-cell health and size."

21. People who are cognitively healthy are those _____.

A) who can remember large amounts of information B) who are highly

intelligent

C) whose minds are alert and receptive D) who are good at recognizing different sounds

22. According to Fozard's argument people can make their brains work more efficiently by _____.

A) constantly doing memory work B) taking part in various mental activities

C) going through specific training D) making frequent adjustments

23. The findings of James and other scientists in their work _____.

A) remain a theory to be further proved B) have been generally accepted

C) have been challenged by many other experts

D) are practiced by the researchers themselves

24. Older people are generally advised to _____.

A) keep fit by going in for physical activities

B) keep mentally active by challenging their brains

C) maintain mental alertness through specific training

D) maintain a balance between individual and group activities

25. What is the passage mainly about?

A) How biochemical changes occur in the human brain.

B) Why people should keep active not only physically but also mentally.

C) How intellectual activities influence brain-cell health.

D) Why people should receive special mental training as they age.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do—especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human-resources expert notices this in the job applications that come across his desk every day. "It's amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves," he says.

Resume(简历) arrive with stains. Some candidates don't bother to spell the company's name correctly. Once I see a mistake, I eliminate the candidate, Crossley concludes. "If they cannot take of these details, why should we trust them with a job?"

Can we pay too much attention to detail? Absolutely. Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward, "To keep from losing the forest for the trees", says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, "We must constantly ask ourselves how the details we're working on fit into the larger picture. If they don't, we should drop them and move to something else".

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. "The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off-course 90 percent of the

time." Says Garfield, "But a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary." Knowing where we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky break(□□). But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow.

26. According to the passage, some job applicants were rejected _____.
A) because of their carelessness as shown in their failure to present a clean copy of a resume
B) because of their inadequate education as shown in their poor spelling in writing a resume
C) because they failed to give detailed description of their background in their applications
D) because they eliminated their names from the applicants' list themselves
27. The word "perfectionists" (Para. 3, Line 1) refers to those who _____.
A) demand others to get everything absolutely right
B) know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances
C) pay too much attention to details only to lose their major objectives
D) are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do
28. Which of the following is the author's device to the reader?
A) Although too much attention to details may be costly, they should not be overlooked.
B) Don't forget details when drawing pictures.
C) Be aware of the importance of a task before undertaking it.
D) Careless applicants are not to be trusted.
29. The example of the Apollo II moon launch is given to illustrate that _____.
A) minor mistakes can be ignored in achieving major objectives
B) failure is the mother of success
C) adjustments are the key to the successful completion of any work
D) keeping one's goal in mind helps in deciding which details can be overlooked
30. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A) Don't Be a Perfectionist B) Importance of Adjustments
C) Details and Major Objectives D) Hard Work Plus Good Luck

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Britain almost more than any other country in the world must seriously face the problem of building upwards, that is to say, of accommodating a considerable proportion of its population in high blocks of flats. It is said that the English man objects to this type of existence, but if the case is such, he does in fact differ from the inhabitants of most countries of the world today. In the past our own blocks of flats have been associated with the lower-income groups and they have lacked the obvious provisions, such as central heating, constant hot water supply, electrically operated lifts from top to bottom, and so on, as well as such details, important notwithstanding(□□), as easy facilities for disposal of dust and rubbish and storage places for baby carriages in the ground floor, playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings, and drying grounds for washing. It is likely that the dispute regarding flats versus(□, □□) individual houses will continue to rage on for a long time as far as Britain is concerned. And it is unfortunate that there should be hot feelings on both sides whenever this subject is raised. Those who oppose the building of flats base their case primarily on the assumption(□□) that everyone prefers an individual home and on the high cost per unit of accommodation. The latter ignores the higher cost of providing full services to a scattered community and the cost in both money and time of the journeys to work for the suburban resident.

31. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- A) English people, like most people in other countries, dislike living in flats
- B) people in most countries of the world today are not opposed to living in flats
- C) people in Britain are forced to move into high blocks of flats
- D) modern flats still fail to provide the necessary facilities for living

32. What is said about blocks of flats built in the past in Britain?

- A) They were mostly inhabited by people who did not earn much.
- B) They were usually not large enough to accommodate big families.
- C) They were sold to people before necessary facilities were installed.
- D) They provided playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings.

33. The word "rage" (Line 11) means _____.

- A) be ignored
- B) develop with great force
- C) encourage people greatly
- D) be in fashion

34. Some people oppose the building of flats because _____.

- A) the living expenses for each individual family are higher
- B) it involves higher cost compared with the building of houses
- C) they believe people like to live in houses with gardens
- D) the disposal of rubbish remains a problem for those living in flats

35. The author mentions that people who live in suburban houses _____.

- A) do not have access to easy facilities because they live away from the city
- B) have to pay a lot of money to employ people to do service work
- C) take longer time to know each other because they are a scattered community

D) have to spend more money and time travelling to work every day

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Where do pesticides(杀虫剂) fit into the picture of environmental disease? We have seen that they now pollute soil, water and food, that they have the power to make our streams fishless and our gardens and woodlands silent and birdless. Man, however much he may like to pretend the contrary, is part of nature. Can he escape a pollution that is now so thoroughly distributed throughout our world:

We know that even single exposures to these chemicals, if the amount is large enough, can cause extremely severe poisoning. But this is not the major problem. The sudden illness or death of farmers, farm workers, and others exposed to sufficient quantities of pesticides is very sad and should not occur. For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with the delayed effects of absorbing small amounts of the pesticides that invisibly pollute our world.

Responsible public health officials have pointed out that the biological effects of chemicals are cumulative(累积的) over long periods of time, and that the danger to individual may depend on the sum of the exposures received throughout his lifetime. For these very reasons the danger is easily ignored. It is human nature to shake off what may seem to us a threat of future disaster. "Men are naturally most impressed by diseases which have obvious signs," says a wise physician, Dr. Rene Dubos, "yet some of their worst enemies slowly approach them unnoticed."

36. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the sentence "Man... is part of nature" (Para. 1, Lines 3-4)?

- A) Man appears indifferent to what happens in nature.
- B) Man acts as if he does not belong to nature.
- C) Man can avoid the effects of environmental pollution.
- D) Man can escape his responsibilities for environmental effects of pesticides.

37. What is the author's attitude toward the environmental effects of pesticides?

- A) Pessimistic B) Indifferent C) Defensive D) Concerned

38. In the author's view, the sudden death caused by exposure to large amounts of pesticides _____.

- A) is not the worst of the negative consequences resulting from the use of pesticides
- B) now occurs most frequently among all accidental deaths
- C) has sharply increased so as to become the center of public attention

D) is unavoidable because people can't do without pesticides in farming
39. People tend to ignore the delayed effects of exposure to chemical because _____.

- A) limited exposure to them does little harm to people's health
- B) the present is more important for them than the future
- C) the danger does not become apparent immediately
- D) humans are capable of withstanding small amounts of poisoning

40. It can be concluded from Dr. Dubos remarks that _____.

- A) people find invisible diseases difficult to deal with
- B) attacks by hidden enemies tend to be fatal
- C) diseases with obvious signs are easy to cure
- D) people tend to overlook hidden dangers caused by pesticides

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Part III Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Space is a dangerous place, not only because of meteors(□□) but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. The atmosphere again acts as our protective blanket on earth. Light gets through, and this is essential for plants to make the food, which we eat. Heat, too, makes our environment endurable. Various kinds of rays come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. As soon as men leave the atmosphere they are exposed to this radiation but their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage.

Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. The unit of radiation is called rem. Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than 0.1 rem without being damaged; the figure of 60 rems has been agreed on. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage-a person may feel perfectly well, but the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of deformed(□□□) children or even grandchildren. Missions of the Apollo flights have had to cross belts of high radiation and, during the outward and return journeys, the Apollo crew accumulated a large amount of rems. So far, no dangerous amounts of radiation have been reported, but the Apollo missions have been quite short. We simply do not know yet how men are going to get on when they spend weeks and months outside the protection of the atmosphere, working in a space laboratory. Drugs might help to decrease the damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far.

51. According to the first paragraph, the atmosphere is essential to man in that _____.

- A) it protects him against the harmful rays from space
 - B) it provides sufficient light for plant growth
 - C) it supplies the heat necessary for human survival
 - D) it screens off the falling meteors
52. We know from the passage that _____.
- A) exposure to even tiny amounts of radiation is fatal
 - B) the effect of exposure to radiation is slow in coming
 - C) radiation is avoidable in space exploration
 - D) astronauts in spacesuits needn't worry about radiation damage
53. The harm radiation has done to the Apollo crew members _____.
- A) is insignificant
 - B) seems overestimated
 - C) is enormous
 - D) remains unknown
54. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A) the Apollo mission was very successful
 - B) protection from space radiation is no easy job
 - C) astronauts will have deformed children or grandchildren
 - D) radiation is not a threat to well-protected space explorers
55. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- A) The Atmosphere and Our Environment
 - B) Research on Radiation
 - C) Effects of Space Radiation
 - D) Importance Protection Against Radiation

Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Taste is such a subjective matter that we don't usually conduct preference tests for food. The most you can say about anyone's preference, is that it's one person's opinion. But because the two big cola(可口可乐) companies—Coca-Cola and Pepsi Cola are marketed so aggressively, we've wondered how big a role taste preference actually plays in brand loyalty. We set up a taste test that challenged people who identified themselves as either Coca-Cola or Pepsi fans: Find your brand in a blind tasting.

We invited staff volunteers who had a strong liking for either Coca-Cola Classic(可口可乐) or Pepsi, Diet(无糖) Coke, or Diet Pepsi. These were people who thought they'd have no trouble telling their brand from the other brand.

We eventually located 19 regular cola drinkers and 27 diet cola drinkers. Then we fed them four unidentified samples of cola one at a time, regular colas for the one group, diet versions for the other. We asked them to tell us whether each sample was Coke or Pepsi; then we analyzed the records statistically to compare the participants' choices with what mere guess-work could have accomplished.

Getting all four samples right was a tough test, but not too tough, we

thought, for people who believed they could recognize their brand. In the end, only 7 out of 19 regular cola drinkers correctly identified their brand of choice in all four trials. The diet-cola drinkers did a little worse-only 7 of 27 identified all four samples correctly.

While both groups did better than chance would predict, nearly half the participants in each group made the wrong choice two or more times. Two people got all four samples wrong. Overall, half the participants did about as well on the last round of tasting as on the first, so fatigue, or taste burnout, was not a factor. Our preference test results suggest that only a few Pepsi participants and Coke fans may really be able to tell their favorite brand by taste and price.

56. According to the passage the preference test was conducted in order to _____.

- A) find out the role taste preference plays in a person's drinking
- B) reveal which cola is more to the liking of the drinkers
- C) show that a person's opinion about taste is mere guess-work
- D) compare the ability of the participants in choosing their drinks

57. The statistics recorded in the preference tests show _____.

- A) Coca-Cola and Pepsi are people's two most favorite drinks
- B) there is not much difference in taste between Coca-Cola and Pepsi
- C) few people had trouble telling Coca-Cola from Pepsi
- D) people's tastes differ from one another

58. It is implied in the first paragraph that _____.

- A) the purpose of taste tests is to promote the sale of colas
- B) the improvement of quality is the chief concern of the two cola companies
- C) the competition between the two colas is very strong
- D) blind tasting is necessary for identifying fans

59. The word "burnout" (Line 4, Para. 5) here refers to the state of _____.

- A) being seriously burnt in the skin
- B) being unable to burn for lack of fuel
- C) being badly damaged by fire
- D) being unable to function because of excessive use

60. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to _____.

- A) show that taste preference is highly subjective
- B) argue that taste testing is an important marketing strategy
- C) emphasize that taste and price are closely related to each other
- D) recommend that blind tasting be introduced in the quality control of colas

Passage Three

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

The concept of "environment" is certainly difficult and may even be

misunderstood; but we have no handy substitute. It seems simple enough to distinguish between the organism and the surrounding environment and to separate forces acting on an organism into those that are internal and biological and those that are external and environmental. But in actual practice this system breaks down in many ways, because the organism and the environment are constantly interacting so that the environment is modified by the organism and vice versa(□□□□).

In the case of man, the difficulties with the environmental concept are even more complicated because we have to deal with man as an animal and with man as a bearer(□□□) of culture. If we look at man as an animal and try to analyze the environmental forces that are acting on the organism, we find that we have to deal with things like climate, soil, plants and such-like factors common to all biological situations; but we also find, always, very important environmental influences that we can only class as "cultural", which modify the physical and biological factors. But man, as we know him, is always a bearer of culture; and if we study human culture, we find that it, in turn, is modified by the environmental factors of climate and geography. We thus easily get into great difficulties from the necessity of viewing culture, at one moment, as a part of the man and, at another moment, as a part of the environment.

61. Which of the following words can best describe the popular understanding of "environment" as the author sees it?

A) Elaborate. B) Prejudiced. C) Faultless. D) Oversimplified.

62. According to the author the concept of "environment" is difficult to explain because _____.

A) it doesn't distinguish between the organism and the environment

B) it involves both internal and external forces

C) the organism and the environment influence each other

D) the relationship between the organism and the environment is unclear

63. In analyzing the environmental forces acting on man the author suggests that _____.

A) biological factors are less important to the organism than cultural factors to man

B) man and other animals are modified equally by the environmental forces

C) man is modified by the cultural environment as well as by the natural environment

D) physical and biological factors exert more influence on other organisms than on man

64. As for culture, the author points out that _____.

A) it develops side by side with environmental factors

B) it is also affected by environmental factors

C) it is generally accepted to be part of the environment

D) it is a product of man's biological instincts

65. In this passage, the author is primarily concerned with _____.

- A) the interpretation of the term "environment"
- B) the discussion on organisms and biological environment
- C) the comparison between internal and external factors influencing man
- D) the evaluation of man's influence on culture

Passage Four

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

The speaker, a teacher from a community college, addressed a sympathetic audience. Heads nodded in agreement when he said, "High school English teachers are not doing their jobs." He described the inadequacies of his students, all high school graduates who can use language only at a grade 9 level. I was unable to determine from his answers to my questions how this grade 9 level had been established.

My topic is not standards nor its decline(□□). What the speaker was really saying is that he is no longer young; he has been teaching for sixteen years, and is able to think and speak like a mature adult.

My point is that the frequent complaint of one generation about the one immediately following it is inevitable. It is also human nature to look for the reasons for our dissatisfaction. Before English became a school subject in the late nineteenth century, it was difficult to find the target of the blame for language deficiencies(□□). But since then, English teachers have been under constant attack.

The complainers think they have hit upon an original idea. As their own command of the language improves, they notice that young people do not have this same ability. Unaware that their own ability has developed through the years, they assume the new generation of young people must be hopeless in this respect. To the eyes and ears of sensitive adults the language of the young always seems inadequate.

Since this concern about the decline and fall of the English language is not perceived as a generational phenomenon but rather as something new and peculiar to today's young people, it naturally follows that today's English teachers cannot be doing their jobs. Otherwise, young people would not commit offenses against the language.

66. The speaker the author mentioned in the passage believed that _____.

- A) the language of the younger generation is usually inferior to that of the older generation
- B) the students had a poor command of English because they didn't work hard enough
- C) he was an excellent language teacher because he had been teaching English for sixteen years

D) English teachers should be held responsible for the students' poor command of English

67. In the author's opinion, the speaker _____.

A) gave a correct judgment of the English level of the students

B) had exaggerated the language problems of the students

C) was right in saying that English teachers were not doing their jobs

D) could think and speak intelligently

68. The author's attitude towards the speaker's remarks is _____.

A) neutral B) positive C) critical D) compromising

69. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.

A) it is justifiable to include English as a school subject

B) the author disagrees with the speaker over the standard of English at Grade 9 level

C) English language teaching is by no means an easy job

D) language improvement needs time and effort

70. In the passage the author argues that _____.

A) it is unfair to blame the English teachers for the language deficiencies of the students

B) young people would not commit offences against the language if the teachers did their jobs properly

C) to eliminate language deficiencies one must have sensitive eyes and ears

D) to improve the standard of English requires the effort of several generations

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Part III Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Exchange a glance with someone, then look away. Do you realize that you have made a statement? Hold the glance for a second longer, and you have made a different statement. Hold it for 3 seconds, and the meaning has changed again. For every social situation, there is a permissible time that you can hold a person's gaze without being intimate, rude, or aggressive. If you are on an elevator, what gaze-time are you permitted? To answer this question, consider what you typically do. You very likely give other passengers a quick glance to size them up(□□) and to assure them that you mean no threat. Since being close to another person signals the possibility of interaction. You need to emit a signal telling others you want to be left alone. So you cut off eye contact, what sociologist Erving Goffman (1963) calls "a dimming of the lights." You look down at the floor, at the indicator lights, anywhere but into another passenger's eyes. Should you break the rule against staring at a stranger on an elevator, you will make the other person exceedingly uncomfortable, and you are likely to feel a bit strange yourself.

If you hold eye contact for more than 3 seconds, what are you telling another person? Much depends on the person and the situation. For instance, a man and a woman communicate interest in this manner. They typically gaze at each other for about 3 seconds at a time, then drop their eyes down for 3 seconds, before letting their eyes meet again. But if one man gives another man a 3-second-plus stare, he signals, "I know you", "I am interested in you," or "You look peculiar and I am curious about you." This type of stare often produces hostile feelings.

51. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.

- A) every glance has its significance
- B) staring at a person is an expression of interest

- C) a gaze longer than 3 seconds is unacceptable
 - D) a glance conveys more meaning than words
52. If you want to be left alone on an elevator, the best thing to do is _____.
- A) to look into another passenger's eyes
 - B) to avoid eye contact with other passengers
 - C) to signal you are not a threat to anyone
 - D) to keep a distance from other passengers
53. By "a dimming of the lights" (Para. 1, Line 10) Erving Goffman means "_____".
- A) closing one's eyes B) turning off the lights
 - C) ceasing to glance at others D) reducing gaze-time to the minimum
54. If one is looked at by a stranger for too long, he tends to feel _____.
- A) depressed B) uneasy C) curious D) amused
55. The passage mainly discusses _____.
- A) the limitations of eye contact B) the exchange of ideas through eye contact
 - C) proper behavior in situations D) the role of eye contact in interpersonal communication

Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

The picnics, speeches, and parades of today's Labor Day were all part of the first celebration, held in New York City in 1882. Its promoter was an Irish-American labor leader named Peter J. McGuire. A carpenter by trade, McGuire had worked since the age of eleven, and in 1882 was president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (UBCJ). Approaching the City's Central Labor Union that summer, he proposed a holiday that would applaud "the industrial spirit—the great vital force of every nation." On September 5 his suggestion bore fruit, as an estimated 10,000 workers, many of them ignoring their bosses' warnings, left work to march from Union Square up Fifth Avenue to 42nd Street. The event gained national attention, and by 1893 thirty states had made Labor Day an annual holiday.

The quick adoption of the scheme may have indicated less about the state lawmakers' respect for working people than about a fear of risking their anger. In the 1880s the United States was a land sharply divided between the immensely wealthy and the very poor. Henry George was accurate in describing the era as one of "progress and poverty." In a society in which factory owners rode in private Pullmans while ten-year-olds slaved in the mines, strong anti-capitalist feeling ran high. Demands for fundamental change were common throughout the labor press. With socialists demanding an end to "wage slavery" and anarchists singing the praises of the

virtues of dynamite(炸药), middle-of-the-roaders like Samuel Gompers and McGuire seemed attractively mild by comparison. One can imagine practical capitalists seeing Labor Day as a bargain: A one-day party certainly cost them less than paying their workers decent wages.

56. Judging from the passage, McGuire was _____.

- A) a moderate labor leader
- B) an extreme-anarchist in the labor movement
- C) a devoted socialist fighting against exploitation of man by man
- D) a firm anti-capitalist demanding the elimination of wage slavery

57. We can see from the first paragraph that the first Labor Day march _____.

- A) immediately won nationwide support
- B) involved workers from 30 states
- C) was opposed by many factory owners
- D) was organized by the UBCJ

58. Which of the following is the key factor in the immediate approval of Labor Day as a national holiday?

- A) The lawmakers' respect for the workers.
- B) The worker's determination to have a holiday of their own.
- C) The socialists' demands for thorough reform.
- D) The politicians' fear of the workers' anger.

59. We learn from the passage that the establishment of Labor Day _____.

- A) was accepted by most bosses as a compromise
- B) marked a turning point in the workers' struggle for more rights
- C) indicated the improvement of the workers' welfare
- D) signaled the end of "wage slavery"

60. McGuire proposed Labor Day in order to _____.

- A) draw people's attention to the striking contrast between the rich and the poor
- B) make prominent the important role of the working class in society
- C) win for the workers the right to shorter working hours
- D) expose the exploitation of the workers by their bosses

Passage Three

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

In the old day, children were familiar with birth and death as part of life. This is perhaps the first generation of American youngsters(孩子们) who have never been close by during the birth of a baby and have never experienced the death of a family member.

Nowadays when people grow old, we often send them to nursing homes. When they get sick, we transfer them to a hospital, where children are

forbidden to visit terminally ill patients-even when those patients are their parents. This deprives() the dying patient of significant family members during the last few days of his life and it deprives the children of an experience of death, which is an important learning experience.

Some of my colleagues and I once interviewed and followed approximately 500 terminally ill patients in order to find out what they could teach us and how we could be of more benefit, not just to them but to the members of their families as well. We are most impressed by the fact that even those patients who were not told of their serious illness were quite aware of its potential outcome.

It is important for family members, and doctors and nurses to understand these patients' communications in order to truly understand their needs, fears, and fantasies(). Most of our patients welcomed another human being with whom they could talk openly, honestly, and frankly about their trouble. Many of them shared with us their tremendous need to be informed, to be kept up-to-date on their medical condition and to be told when the end was near. We found out that patients who had been dealt with openly and frankly were better able to cope with the approach of death and finally to reach a true stage of acceptance prior to death.

61. The elders of contemporary Americans _____.
A) were often absent when a family member was born or dying
B) were quite unfamiliar with birth and death
C) usually witnessed the birth or death of a family member
D) had often experienced the fear of death as part of life
62. Children in America today are denied the chance _____.
A) to learn how to face death B) to visit dying patients
C) to attend to patients D) to have access to a hospital
63. Five hundred critically ill patients were investigated with the main purpose of _____.
A) observing how they reacted to the crisis of death
B) helping them and their families overcome the fear of death
C) finding out their attitude towards the approach of death
D) learning how to best help them and their families
64. The need of a dying patient for company shows _____.
A) his desire for communication with other people
B) his fear of approaching death
C) his pessimistic attitude towards his condition
D) his reluctance to part with his family
65. It may be concluded from the passage that _____.
A) dying patients are afraid of being told of the approach of death
B) most doctors and nurses understand what dying patients need
C) dying patients should be truthfully informed of their condition
D) most patients are unable to accept death until it is obviously inevitable

Passage Four

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

Faces, like fingerprints, are unique. Did you ever wonder how it is possible for us to recognize people. Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the features that make one face different from another. Yet a very young child-or even an animal, such as a pigeon-can learn to recognize faces, we all take this ability for granted.

We also tell people apart by how they behave. When we talk about someone's personality, we mean the ways in which he or she acts, speaks thinks and feels that make that individual different from others.

Like the human face, human personality is very complex. But describing someone's personality in words is somewhat easier than describing his face. If you were asked to describe what a "nice face" looked like, you probably would have a difficult time doing so. But if you were asked to describe a "nice person", you might begin to think about someone who was kind considerate, friendly, warm, and so forth.

There are many words to describe how a person thinks, feels and acts. Gordon Allport, an American psychologist, found nearly 18,000 English words characterizing differences in people's behavior. And many of us use this information as a basis for describing, or typing, his personality. Bookworms, conservatives, military types-people are described with such terms.

People have always tried to "type" each other. Actors in early Greek drama wore masks to show the audience whether they played the villain's(□□) or the hero's role. In fact, the words "person" and "personality" come from the Latin persona, meaning "mask". Today, most television and movie actors do not wear masks. But we can easily tell the "good guys" from the "bad guys" because the two types differ in appearance as well as inactions.

66. By using the example of finger prints, the author tells us that _____.

- A) people can learn to recognize faces
- B) people have different personalities
- C) people have difficulty in describing the features of finger prints
- D) people differ from each other in facial features

67. According to this passage, some animals have the gift of _____.

- A) telling people apart by how they behave
- B) typing each other
- C) telling good people from bad people
- D) recognizing human faces

68. Who most probably knows best how to describe people's personality?

- A) The ancient Greek audience
- B) The movie actors
- C) Psychologists
- D) The modern TV audience

69. According to the passage, it is possible for us tell one type of person from another because _____.

- A) people differ in their behavioral and physical characteristics
- B) human fingerprints provide unique information

C) people's behavior can be easily described in words

D) human faces have complex features

70. Which of the following is the major point of the passage?

A) Why it is necessary to identify people's personality B) Why it is possible to describe people

C) How to get to know people D) How best to recognize people

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Part III Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Statuses are marvelous human inventions that enable us to get along with one another and to determine where we "fit" in society. As we go about our everyday lives, we mentally attempt to place people in terms of their statuses. For example, we must judge whether the person in the library is a reader or a librarian, whether the telephone caller is a friend or a salesman, whether the unfamiliar person on our property is thief or a meter reader, and so on.

The statuses we assume often vary with the people we encounter, and change throughout life. Most of us can, at very high speed, assume the statuses that various situations require. Much of social interaction consists of identifying and selecting among appropriate statuses and allowing other people to assume their statuses in relation to us. This means that we fit our actions to those of other people based on a constant mental process of appraisal and interpretation. Although some of us find the task more difficult than others, most of us perform it rather effortlessly.

A status has been compared to ready-made clothes. Within certain limits, the buyer can choose style and fabric. But an American is not free to choose the costume(□□) of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince. We must choose from among the clothing presented by our society. Furthermore, our choice is limited to a size that will fit, as well as by our pocketbook(□□). Having made a choice within these limits we can have certain alterations made, but apart from minor adjustments, we tend to be limited to what the stores have on their racks. Statuses too come ready made, and the range of choice among them is limited.

51. In the first paragraph, the writer tells us that statuses can help us _____.

- A) determine whether a person is fit for a certain job
 - B) behave appropriately in relation to other people
 - C) protect ourselves in unfamiliar situations
 - D) make friends with other people
52. According to the writer, people often assume different statuses _____.
 A) in order to identify themselves with others B) in order to better identify others
 C) as their mental processes change D) as the situation changes
53. The word "appraisal" (Line 5, Para. 2) most probably means "_____".
 A) involvement B) appreciation C) assessment D) presentation
54. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the pronoun "it" refers to "_____".
 A) fitting our actions to those of other people appropriately
 B) identification of other people's statuses
 C) selecting one's own statuses D) constant mental process
55. By saying that "an American is not free to choose the costume of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince" (Line 2-3, Para. 3), the writer means _____.
 A) different people have different styles of clothes
 B) ready-made clothes may need alterations
 C) statuses come ready made just like clothes
 D) our choice of statuses is limited

Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people, but I also explain that there's big difference between "being a writer" and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame, not the long hours alone at a typewriter. "You've got to want to write," I say to them, "not want to be a writer."

The reality is that writing is a lonely, private and poor-paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. When I left a 20-year career in the U.S. Coast Guard to become a freelance writer(自由撰稿人), I had no prospects at all. What I did have was a friend who found me my room in a New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used manual type writer and felt like a genuine writer.

After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that barely made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going

to be one of those people who die wondering, What if? I would keep putting my dream to the test - even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the Shadowland of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there.

56. The passage is meant to _____.

- A) warn young people of the hardships that a successful writer has to experience
- B) advise young people to give up their idea of becoming a professional writer
- C) show young people it's unrealistic for a writer to pursue wealth and fame
- D) encourage young people to pursue a writing career

57. What can be concluded from the passage?

- A) Genuine writers often find their work interesting and rewarding.
- B) A writer's success depends on luck rather than on effort.
- C) Famous writers usually live in poverty and isolation.
- D) The chances for a writer to become successful are small.

58. Why did the author begin to doubt himself after the first year of his writing career?

- A) He wasn't able to produce a single book.
- B) He hadn't seen a change for the better.
- C) He wasn't able to have a rest for a whole year.
- D) He found his dream would never come true.

59. "... People who die wondering, What if?" (Line 3, Para. 3) refers to "those _____".

- A) who think too much of the dark side of life
- B) who regret giving up their career halfway
- C) who think a lot without making a decision
- D) who are full of imagination even upon death

60. "Shadowland" in the last sentence refers to _____.

- A) the wonderland one often dreams about
- B) the bright future that one is looking forward to
- C) the state of uncertainty before one's final goal is reached
- D) a world that exists only in one's imagination

Passage Three

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

It is everyone agrees, a huge task that the child performs when he learns to speak, and the fact that he does so in so short a period of time challenges explanation.

Language learning begins with listening. Individual children vary greatly in the amount of listening they do before they start speaking, and late starters

are often long listeners. Most children will "obey" spoken instructions some time before they can speak, though the word obey is hardly accurate as a description of the eager and delighted cooperation usually shown by the child. Before they can speak, many children will also ask questions by gesture and by making questioning noises.

Any attempt to trace the development from the noises babies make to their first spoken words leads to considerable difficulties. It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months one or two noises sort themselves out as particularly indicative of delight, distress, sociability, and so on. But since these cannot be said to show the baby's intention to communicate, they can hardly be regarded as early forms of language. It is agreed, too, that from about three months they play with sounds for enjoyments, and that by six months they are able to add new sounds to their repertoire(repertoire). This self-imitation leads on to deliberate(deliberate) imitation of sounds made or words spoken to them by other people. The problem then arises as to the point at which one can say that these imitations can be considered as speech.

61. By "... challenges explanation" (Line 2, Para. 1) the author means that _____.

- A) no explanation is necessary for such an obvious phenomenon
- B) no explanation has been made up to now
- C) it's no easy job to provide an adequate explanation
- D) it's high time that an explanation was provided

62. The third paragraph is mainly about _____.

- A) the development of babies' early forms of language
- B) the difficulties of babies in learning to speak
- C) babies' strong desire to communicate
- D) babies' intention to communicate

63. The author's purpose in writing the second paragraph is to show that children _____.

- A) usually obey without asking questions
- B) are passive in the process of learning to speak
- C) are born cooperative
- D) learn to speak by listening

64. From the passage we learn that _____.

- A) early starters can learn to speak within only six months
- B) children show a strong desire to communicate by making noises
- C) imitation plays an important role in learning to speak
- D) children have various difficulties in learning to speak

65. The best title for this passage would be _____.

- A) How Babies Learn to Speak
- B) Early Forms of Language
- C) A Huge Task for Children
- D) Noise Making and Language Learning

Passage Four

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

Psychologists take opposing views of how external rewards, from warm praise to cold cash, affect motivation and creativity. Behaviorists, who study the relation between actions and their consequences, argue that rewards can improve performance at work and school. Cognitive(□□□□) researchers, who study various aspects of mental life, maintain that rewards often destroy creativity by encouraging dependence on approval and gifts from others.

The latter view has gained many supporters, especially among educators. But the careful use of small monetary(□□□) rewards sparks creativity in grade-school children, suggesting that properly presented inducements(□□) indeed aid inventiveness, according to a study in the June Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.

"If kids know they're working for a reward and can focus on a relatively challenging task, they show the most creativity," says Robert Eisenberger of the University of Delaware in Newark. "But it's easy to kill creativity by giving rewards for poor performance or creating too much anticipation for rewards."

A teacher who continually draws attention to rewards or who hands out high grades for ordinary achievement ends up with uninspired students, Eisenberger holds. As an example of the latter point, he notes growing efforts at major universities to tighten grading standards and restore failing grades.

In earlier grades, the use of so-called token economies, in which students handle challenging problems and receive performance-based points toward valued rewards, shows promise in raising effort and creativity, the Delaware psychologist claims.

66. Psychologists are divided with regard to their attitudes toward _____.

- A) the choice between spiritual encouragement and monetary rewards
- B) the amount of monetary rewards for student' creativity
- C) the study of relationship between actions and their consequences
- D) the effects of external rewards on students' performance

67. What is the response of many educators to external rewards for their students?

- A) They have no doubts about them. B) They have doubts about them.
- C) They approve of them. D) They avoid talking about them.

68. Which of the following can best raise students' creativity according to Robert Eisenberger?

- A) Assigning them tasks they have not dealt with before.
- B) Assigning them tasks which require inventiveness.
- C) Giving them rewards they really deserve.
- D) Giving them rewards they anticipate.

69. It can be inferred from the passage that major universities are trying to

tighten their grading standards because they believe _____.

- A) rewarding poor performance may kill the creativity of students
- B) punishment is more effective than rewarding
- C) failing uninspired students helps improve their overall academic standards
- D) discouraging the students' anticipation for easy rewards is a matter of urgency

70. The phrase "token economies" (Line 1, Para. 5) probably refers to _____.

- A) ways to develop economy
- B) systems of rewarding students
- C) approaches to solving problems
- D) methods of improving performance

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Part III Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

The fridge is considered a necessity. It has been so since the 1960s when packaged food first appeared with the label: "store in the refrigerator."

In my fridgeless Fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthy. The milkman came daily, the grocer, the butcher (□□), the baker, and the ice-cream man delivered two or three times a week. The Sunday meat would last until Wednesday and surplus (□□□) bread and milk became all kinds of cakes. Nothing was wasted, and we were never troubled by rotten food. Thirty years on, food deliveries have ceased, fresh vegetables are almost unobtainable in the country.

The invention of the fridge contributed comparatively little to the art of food preservation. A vast way of well-tried techniques already existed—natural cooling, drying, smoking, salting, sugaring, bottling...

What refrigeration did promote was marketing—marketing hardware and electricity, marketing soft drinks, marketing dead bodies of animals around the globe in search of a good price.

Consequently, most of the world's fridges are to be found, not in the tropics where they might prove useful, but in the wealthy countries with mild temperatures where they are climatically almost unnecessary. Every winter, millions of fridges hum away continuously, and at vast expense, busily maintaining an artificially-cooled space inside an artificially-heated house—while outside, nature provides the desired temperature free of charge.

The fridge's effect upon the environment has been evident, while its contribution to human happiness has been insignificant. If you don't believe me, try it yourself, invest in a food cabinet and turn off your fridge next winter. You may miss the hamburgers (□□□), but at least you'll get rid of that terrible hum.

41. The statement "In my fridgeless Fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily." (Line 1, Para. 2) suggests that _____.
A) the author was well-fed and healthy even without a fridge in his fifties
B) the author was not accustomed to using fridges even in his fifties
C) there was no fridge in the author's home in the 1950s
D) the fridge was in its early stage of development in the 1950s
42. Why does the author say that nothing was wasted before the invention of fridges?
A) People would not buy more food than was necessary.
B) Food was delivered to people two or three times a week.
C) Food was sold fresh and did not get rotten easily.
D) People had effective ways to preserve their food.
43. Who benefited the least from fridges according to the author?
A) Inventors. B) Consumers. C) Manufacturers. D) Traveling salesmen.
44. Which of the following phrases in the fifth paragraph indicates the fridge's negative effect on the environment?
A) "Hum away continuously". B) "Climatically almost unnecessary".
C) "Artificially-cooled space". D) "With mild temperatures".
45. What is the author's overall attitude toward fridges?
A) Neutral. B) Critical. C) Objective. D) Compromising.

Passage Two

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

The human brain contains 10 thousand million cells and each of these may have a thousand connections. Such enormous numbers used to discourage us and cause us to dismiss the possibility of making a machine with human-like ability, but now that we have grown used to moving forward at such a pace we can be less sure. Quite soon, in only 10 or 20 years perhaps, we will be able to assemble a machine as complex as the human brain, and if we can we will. It may then take us a long time to render it intelligent by loading in the right software(□□) or by altering the architecture but that too will happen.

I think it certain that in decades, not centuries, machines of silicon(□) will arise first to rival and then exceed their human ancestors. Once they exceed us they will be capable of their own design. In a real sense they will be able to reproduce themselves. Silicon will have ended carbon's long control. And we will no longer be able to claim ourselves to be the finest intelligence in the known universe.

As the intelligence of robots increases to match that of humans and as their cost declines through economies of scale we may use them to expand

our frontiers, first on earth through their ability to withstand environments, harmful to ourselves. Thus, deserts may bloom and the ocean beds be mined. Further ahead, by a combination of the great wealth this new age will bring and the technology it will provide, the construction of a vast, man-created world in space, home to thousands or millions of people, will be within our power.

46. In what way can we make a machine intelligent?

- A) By making it work in such environments as deserts, oceans or space.
- B) By working hard for 10 or 20 years.
- C) By either properly programming it or changing its structure.
- D) By reproducing it.

47. What does the writer think about machines with human-like ability?

- A) He believes they will be useful to human beings.
- B) He believes that they will control us in the future.
- C) He is not quite sure in what way they may influence us.
- D) He doesn't consider the construction of such machines possible.

48. The word "carbon" (Line 4, Para. 2) stands for _____.

- A) intelligent robots
- B) a chemical element
- C) an organic substance
- D) human beings

49. A robot can be used to expand our frontiers when _____.

- A) its intelligence and cost are beyond question
- B) it is able to bear the rough environment
- C) it is made as complex as the human brain
- D) its architecture is different from that of the present ones

50. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) after the installation of a great number of cells and connections, robots will be capable of self-reproduction
- B) with the rapid development of technology, people have come to realize the possibility of making a machine with human-like ability
- C) once we make a machine as complex as the human brain, it will possess intelligence
- D) robots will have control of the vast, man-made world in space

Passage Three

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

After the violent earthquake that shook Los Angeles in 1994, earthquake scientists had good news to report: The damage and death toll(□□□□) could have been much worse.

More than 60 people died in this earthquake. By comparison, as earthquake of similar intensity that shook America in 1988 claimed 25,000

victims.

Injuries and deaths were relatively less in Los Angeles because the quake occurred at 4:31 a.m. on a holiday, when traffic was light on the city's highways. In addition, changes made to the construction codes in Los Angeles during the last 20 years have strengthened the city's buildings and highways, making them more resistant to quakes.

Despite the good news, civil engineers aren't resting on their successes. Pinned to their drawing boards are blueprints(蓝图) for improved quake-resistant buildings. The new designs should offer even greater security to cities where earthquakes often take place.

In the past, making structures quake-resistant meant firm yet flexible materials, such as steel and wood, that bend without breaking. Later, people tried to lift a building off its foundation, and insert rubber and steel between the building and its foundation to reduce the impact of ground vibrations. The most recent designs give buildings brains as well as concrete and steel supports. Called smart buildings, the structures respond like living organisms to an earthquake's vibrations. When the ground shakes and the building tips forward, the computer would force the building to shift in the opposite direction.

The new smart structures could be very expensive to build. However, they would save many lives and would be less likely to be damaged during earthquakes.

51. One reason why the loss of lives in the Los Angeles earthquake was comparatively low is that _____.

- A) new computers had been installed in the buildings
- B) it occurred in the residential areas rather than on the highways
- C) large numbers of Los Angeles residents had gone for a holiday
- D) improvements had been made in the construction of buildings and highways

52. The function of the computer mentioned in the passage is to _____.

- A) counterbalance an earthquake's action on the building
- B) predict the coming of an earthquake with accuracy
- C) help strengthen the foundation of the building
- D) measure the impact of an earthquake's vibrations

53. The smart buildings discussed in the passage _____.

- A) would cause serious financial problems
- B) would be worthwhile though costly
- C) would increase the complexity of architectural design
- D) can reduce the ground vibrations caused by earthquakes

54. It can be inferred from the passage that in minimizing the damage caused by earthquakes attention should be focused on _____.

- A) the increasing use of rubber and steel in capital construction
- B) the development of flexible building materials
- C) the reduction of the impact of ground vibrations

D) early forecasts of earthquakes

55. The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to _____.

A) compare the consequences of the earthquakes that occurred in the U.S.

B) encourage civil engineers to make more extensive use of computers

C) outline the history of the development of quake-resistant building materials

D) report new developments in constructing quake-resistant buildings

Passage Four

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Even plants can run a fever, especially when they're under attack by insects or disease. But unlike humans, plants can have their temperature taken from 3,000 feet away-straight up. A decade ago, adapting the infrared(红外线) scanning technology developed for military purposes and other satellites, physicist Stephen Paley came up with a quick way to take the temperature of crops to determine which ones are under stress. The goal was to let farmers precisely target pesticide(杀虫剂) spraying rather than rain poison on a whole field, which invariably includes plants that don't have pest(害虫) problems.

Even better, Paley's Remote Scanning Services Company could detect crop problems before they became visible to the eye. Mounted on a plane flown at 3,000 feet at night, an infrared scanner measured the heat emitted by crops. The data were transformed into a color-coded map showing where plants were running "fevers". Farmers could then spot-spray, using 50 to 70 percent less pesticide than they otherwise would.

The bad news is that Paley's company closed down in 1984, after only three years. Farmers resisted the new technology and long-term backers were hard to find. But with the renewed concern about pesticides on produce, and refinements in infrared scanning, Paley hopes to get back into operation. Agriculture experts have no doubt the technology works. "This technique can be used on 75 percent of agricultural land in the United States," says George Oerther of Texas A&M. Ray Jackson, who recently retired from the Department of Agriculture, thinks remote infrared crop scanning could be adopted by the end of the decade. But only if Paley finds the financial backing which he failed to obtain 10 years ago.

56. Plants will emit an increased amount of heat when they are _____.

A) sprayed with pesticides B) facing an infrared scanner

C) in poor physical condition D) exposed to excessive sun rays

57. In order to apply pesticide spraying precisely, we can use infrared scanning to _____.

A) estimate the damage to the crops B) draw a color-coded map

C) measure the size of the affected area D) locate the problem area

58. Farmers can save a considerable amount of pesticide by _____.
A) resorting to spot-spraying B) consulting infrared scanning experts
C) transforming poisoned rain D) detecting crop problems at an early date
59. The application of infrared scanning technology to agriculture met with some difficulties due to _____.
A) the lack of official support B) its high cost
C) the lack of financial support D) its failure to help increase production
60. Infrared scanning technology may be brought back into operation because of _____.
A) the desire of farmers to improve the quality of their produce
B) growing concern about the excessive use of pesticides on crops
C) the forceful promotion by the Department of Agriculture
D) full support from agricultural experts

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition(□□) of each new skill-the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of worry in the child: This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural enthusiasm for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters. Others are severe over times of coming home at night or punctuality for meals. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness.

As regards the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality(□□). Also, parents should realize that "example is better than precept". If they are not sincere and do not practise what they preach(□□), their children may grow confused, and emotionally insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been to some extent fooled.

A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' principles and their morals can be a dangerous disappointment.

11. Eagerly watching the child's acquisition of new skills _____.

A) should be avoided B) is universal among parents

- C) sets up dangerous states of worry in the child
 - D) will make him lose interest in learning new things
12. In the process of children's learning new skills parents _____.
 A) should encourage them to read before they know the meaning of the words they read
 B) should not expect too much of them
 C) should achieve a balance between pushing them too hard and leaving them on their own
 D) should create as many learning opportunities as possible
13. The second paragraph mainly tells us that _____.
 A) parents should be strict with their children
 B) parental controls reflect only the needs of the parents and the values of the community
 C) parental restrictions vary, and are not always enforced for the benefit of the children alone
 D) parents vary in their strictness towards their children according to the situation
14. The word "precept" (Line 4, Para. 3) probably means "_____".
 A) idea B) punishment C) behavior D) instruction
15. In moral matters, parents should _____.
 A) observe the rules themselves
 B) be aware of the marked difference between adults and children
 C) forbid things which have no foundation in morality
 D) consistently ensure the security of their children

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

A good modern newspaper is an extraordinary piece of reading. It is remarkable first for what it contains: the range of news from local crime to international politics, from sport to business to fashion to science, and the range of comment and special features(□□) as well, from editorial page to feature articles and interviews to criticism of books, art, theatre and music. A newspaper is even more remarkable for the way one reads it: never completely, never straight through, but always by jumping from here to there, in and not glancing at one piece, reading another article all the way through, reading just a few paragraphs of the next. A good modern newspaper offers variety to attract many different readers, but far more than many one reader is interested in. What brings this variety together in one place is its topicality(□□□), its immediate relation to what is happening in your world and your locality now, but immediacy and the speed of production that goes with

it mean also that much of what papers in a newspaper has no more than transient(□□□) value. For all these reasons, no two people really read the same paper: what each person does is to put together out of the pages of that day's paper, his own selection and sequence, his own newspaper. For all these reasons, reading newspapers efficiently, which means getting what you want from them without missing things you need but without wasting time, demands skill and self-awareness as you modify and apply the techniques of reading.

16. A modern newspaper is remarkable for all the following except its ____.

A) wide coverage B) uniform style C) speed in reporting news D) popularity

17. According to the passage, the reason why no two people really read the "same" newspaper is that ____.

A) people scan for the news they are interested in

B) different people prefer different newspapers

C) people are rarely interested in the same kind of news

D) people have different views about what a good newspaper is

18. It can be concluded from the passage that newspaper readers ____.

A) apply reading techniques skillfully

B) jump from one newspaper to another

C) appreciate the variety of a newspaper

D) usually read a newspaper selectively

19. A good newspaper offers "a variety" to readers because ____.

A) it tries to serve different readers

B) it has to cover things that happen in a certain locality

C) readers are difficult to please

D) readers like to read different newspapers

20. The best title for this passage would be "____".

A) The Importance of Newspaper Topicality

B) The Characteristics of a Good Newspaper

C) The Variety of a Good Newspaper

D) Some Suggestions on How to Read a Newspaper

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

American society is not nap(□□) friendly. In fact, says David Dinges, a sleep specialist at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. "There's even a prohibition against admitting we need sleep." Nobody wants to be caught napping or found asleep at work. To quote proverb: "Some sleep five hours, nature requires seven, laziness nine and wickedness eleven."

Wrong. The way not to fall asleep at work is to take naps when you need

them. "We have to totally change our attitude toward napping", says Dr. William Dement of Stanford University, the godfather of sleep research.

Last year a national commission led by Dement identified an "American sleep debt" which one member said was as important as the national debt, the commission was concerned about the dangers of sleepiness: people causing industrial accidents or falling asleep while driving. This may be why we have a new sleep policy in the White House. According to recent reports, president Clinton is trying to take a half-hour snooze(小睡) every afternoon.

About 60 percent of American adults nap when given the opportunity. We seem to have "a midafternoon quiet phase" also called "a secondary sleep gate." Sleeping 15 minutes to two hours in the early afternoon can reduce stress and make us refreshed. Clearly, we were born to nap.

We Superstars of Snooze don't nap to replace lost shut-eye or to prepare for a night shift. Rather, we "snack" on sleep, whenever, wherever and at whatever time we feel like it. I myself have napped in buses, cars, planes and on boats; on floors and beds; and in libraries, offices and museums.

21. It is commonly accepted in American society that too much sleep is _____.

A) unreasonable B) criminal C) harmful D) costly

22. The research done by the Dement commission shows that Americans _____.

A) don't like to take naps

B) are terribly worried about their national debt

C) sleep less than is good for them

D) have caused many industrial and traffic accidents

23. The purpose of this article is to _____.

A) warn us of the wickedness of napping

B) explain the danger of sleepiness

C) discuss the side effects of napping

D) convince the reader of the necessity of napping

24. The "American sleep debt" (Line 1, Para. 3) is the result of _____.

A) the traditional misconception the Americans have about sleep

B) the new sleep policy of the Clinton Administration

C) the rapid development of American industry

D) the Americans' worry about the danger of sleepiness

25. The second sentence of the last paragraph tells us that it is _____.

A) preferable to have a sound sleep before a night shift

B) good practice to eat something light before we go to bed

C) essential to make up for cost sleep

D) natural to take a nap whenever we feel the need for it

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Violin prodigies(□□), I learned, have come in distinct waves from distinct regions. Most of the great performers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries were born and brought up in Russia and Eastern Europe. I asked Isaac Stern, one of the world's greatest violinists the reason for this phenomenon. "It is very clear," he told me. "They were all Jews(□□□) and Jews at the time were severely oppressed and ill-treated in that part of the world. They were not allowed into the professional fields, but they were allowed to achieve excellence on a concert stage." As a result, every Jewish parent's dream was to have a child in the music school because it was a passport to the West.

Another element in the emergence of prodigies, I found, is a society that values excellence in a certain field to nurture(□□) talent. Nowadays, the most nurturing societies seem to be in the Far East. "In Japan, a most competitive society, with stronger discipline than ours," says Isaac Stern, children are ready to test their limits every day in many fields, including music. When Western music came to Japan after World War II, that music not only became part of their daily lives, but it became a discipline as well. The Koreans and Chinese as we know, are just as highly motivated as the Japanese.

That's a good thing, because even prodigies must work hard. Next to hard work, biological inheritance plays an important role in the making of a prodigy. J. S. Bach, for example, was the top of several generations of musicians, and four of his sons had significant careers in music.

26. Jewish parents in Eastern Europe longed for their children to attend music school because _____.

- A) it would allow them access to a better life in the West
 - B) Jewish children are born with excellent musical talent
 - C) they wanted their children to enter into the professional field
 - D) it would enable the family to get better treatment in their own country
27. Nurturing societies as mentioned in the passage refer to societies that, _____.

- A) enforce strong discipline on students who want to achieve excellence
- B) treasure talent and provide opportunities for its full development
- C) encourage people to compete with each other
- D) promise talented children high positions

28. Japan is described in the passage as a country that attaches importance to _____.

- A) all-round development
- B) the learning of Western music
- C) strict training of children
- D) variety in academic studies

29. Which of the following contributes to the emergence of musical prodigies according to the passage?

A) A natural gift. B) Extensive knowledge of music.

C) Very early training. D) A prejudice-free society.

30. Which of the following titles best summarises the main idea of the passage?

A) Jewish Contribution to Music B) Training of Musicians in the World

C) Music and Society D) The Making of Prodigies

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Psychologist George Spilich and colleagues at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, decided to find out whether, as many smokers say, smoking helps them to "think and concentrate." Spilich put young non-smokers, active smokers and smokers deprived(□□□) of cigarettes through a series of tests.

In the first test, each subject(□□□□) sat before a computer screen and pressed a key as soon as he or she recognized a target letter among a grouping of 96. In this simple test, smokers, deprived smokers and non-smokers performed equally well.

The next test was more complex, requiring all to scan sequences of 20 identical letters and respond the instant one of the letters transformed into a different one. Non-smokers were faster, but under the stimulation of nicotine(□□□), active smokers were faster than deprived smokers.

In the third test of short-term memory, non-smokers made the fewest errors, but deprived smokers committed fewer errors than active smokers.

The fourth test required people to read a passage, then answer questions about it. Non-smokers remembered 19 percent more of the most important information than active smokers, and deprived smokers bested those who had smoked a cigarette just before testing. Active smokers tended not only to have poorer memories but also had trouble separating important information from insignificant details.

"As our tests became more complex," sums up Spilich, "non-smokers performed better than smokers by wider and wider margins" He predicts, "smokers might perform adequately at many jobs-until they got complicated. A smoking airline pilot could fly adequately if no problems arose, but if something went wrong, smoking might damage his mental capacity."

21. The purpose of George Spilich's experiments is _____.
 A) to test whether smoking has a positive effect on the mental capacity of smokers
 B) to show how smoking damages people's mental capacity
 C) to prove that smoking affects people's regular performance
 D) to find out whether smoking helps people's short-term memory
22. George Spilich's experiment was conducted in such a way as to _____.
 A) compel the subjects to separate major information from minor details
 B) put the subjects through increasingly complex tests
 C) check the effectiveness of nicotine on smokers
 D) register the prompt responses of the subjects
23. The word "bested" (Line 3, Para. 5) most probably means _____.
 A) beat B) envied C) caught up with D) made the best of
24. Which of the following statements is true?
 A) Active smokers in general performed better than deprived smokers.
 B) Active smokers responded more quickly than the other subjects.
 C) Non-smokers were not better than other subjects in performing simple tasks.
 D) Deprived smokers gave the slowest responses to the various tasks.
25. We can infer from the last paragraph that _____.
 A) smokers should not be expected to become airline pilots
 B) smoking in emergency cases causes mental illness
 C) no airline pilots smoke during flights
 D) smokers may prove unequal to handling emergency cases

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

There is no denying that students should learn something about how computers work, just as we expect them at least to understand that the internal-combustion engine(内燃机) has something to do with burning fuel, expanding gases and pistons(活塞) being driven. For people should have some basic idea of how the things that they use do what they do. Further, students might be helped by a course that considers the computer's impact on society. But that is not what is meant by computer literacy. For computer literacy is not a form of literacy(读写能力); it is a trade skill that should not be taught as a liberal art.

Learning how to use a computer and learning how to program one are two distinct activities. A case might be made that the competent citizens of tomorrow should free themselves from their fear of computers. But this is quite different from saying that all ought to know how to program one. Leave

that to people who have chosen programming as a career. While programming can be lots of fun, and while our society needs some people who are experts at it, the same is true of auto repaying and violin-making.

Learning how to use a computer is not that difficult, and it gets easier all the time as programs become more "user-friendly". Let us assume that in the future everyone is going to have to know how to use a computer to be a competent citizen. What does the phrase "learning to use a computer" mean? It sounds like "learning to drive a car", that is, it sounds as if there is some set of definite skills that, once acquired, enable one to use a computer.

In fact, "learning to use a computer" is much more like "learning to play a game", but learning the rules of one game may not help you play a second game, whose rules may not be the same. There is no such a thing as teaching someone how to use a computer. One can only teach people to use this or that program and generally that is easily accomplished.

26. To be the competent citizens of tomorrow, people should _____.

- A) try to lay a solid foundation in computer science
- B) be aware of how the things that they use do what they do
- C) learn to use a computer by acquiring a certain set of skills
- D) understand that programming a computer is more essential than repairing a car

27. In the second paragraph "violin-making" is mentioned to show that _____.

- A) programming a computer is as interesting as making a violin
- B) our society needs experts in different fields
- C) violin-making requires as much skill as computer programming
- D) people who can use a computer don't necessarily have to know computer programming

28. Learning to use a computer is getting easier all the time because _____.

- A) programs are becoming less complicated
- B) programs are designed to be convenient to users
- C) programming is becoming easier and easier
- D) programs are becoming readily available to computer users

29. According to the author, the phrase "learning to use a computer" (Lines 4, Para. 3) means learning _____.

- A) a set of rules B) the fundamentals of computer science
- C) specific programs D) general principles of programming

30. The author's purpose in writing this passage is _____.

- A) to stress the impact of the computer on society
- B) to explain the concept of the computer literacy
- C) to illustrate the requirements for being competent citizens of tomorrow
- D) to emphasize that computer programming is an interesting and challenging job

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

The way people hold to the belief that a fun-filled, pain free life equals happiness actually reduces their chances of ever attaining real happiness, if fun and pleasure are equal to happiness then pain must be equal to unhappiness. But in fact, the opposite is true: more often than not things that lead to happiness involve some pain.

As a result, many people avoid the very attempts that are the source of true happiness. They fear the pain inevitably brought by such things as marriage, raising children, professional achievement, religious commitment(□□□□), self-improvement.

Ask a bachelor(□□□) why he resists marriage even though he finds dating to be less and less satisfying. If he is honest he will tell you that he is afraid of making a commitment. For commitment is in fact quite painful. The single life is filled with fun, adventure, excitement. Marriage has such moments, but they are not its most distinguishing features.

Couples with infant children are lucky to get a whole night's sleep or a three-day vacation. I don't know any parent who would choose the word fun to describe raising children. But couples who decide not to have children never know the joys of watching a child grow up or of playing with a grandchild.

Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of the most liberating realizations. It liberates time: now we can devote more hours to activities that can genuinely increase our happiness. It liberates money: buying that new car or those fancy clothes that will do nothing to increase our happiness now seems pointless. And it liberates us from envy: we now understand that all those who are always having so much fun actually may not be happy at all.

31. According to the author, a bachelor resists marriage chiefly because _____.

- A) he is reluctant to take on family responsibilities
- B) he believes that life will be more cheerful if he remains single
- C) he finds more fun in dating than in marriage
- D) he fears it will put an end to all his fun adventure and excitement

32. Raising children, in the author's opinion, is _____.

- A) a moral duty
- B) a thankless job
- C) a rewarding task
- D) a source of inevitable pain

33. From the last paragraph, we learn that envy sometimes stems from _____.

- A) hatred
- B) misunderstanding
- C) prejudice
- D) ignorance

34. To understand what true happiness is one must _____.

- A) have as much fun as possible during one's lifetime

- B) make every effort to liberate oneself from pain
 - C) put up with pain under all circumstances
 - D) be able to distinguish happiness from fun
35. What is the author trying to tell us?
- A) Happiness often goes hand in hand with pain. B) One must know how to attain happiness.
 - C) It is important to make commitments. D) It is pain that leads to happiness.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

It's very interesting to note where the debate about diversity(多样性) is taking place. It is taking place primarily in political circles. Here at the College Fund, we have a lot of contact with top corporate(企业) leaders; none of them is talking about getting rid of those instruments that produce diversity. In fact, they say that if their companies are to compete in the global village and in the global market place, diversity is an imperative. They also say that the need for talented, skilled Americans means we have to expand the pool means promoting policies that help provide skills to more minorities, more women and more immigrants. Corporate leaders know that if that doesn't occur in our society, they will not have the engineers, the scientist, the lawyers, or the business managers they will need.

Likewise, I don't hear people in the academy saying. "Let's go backward. Let's go back to the good old days, when we had a meritocracy(精英制度) " (which was never true-we never had a meritocracy, although we've come close to it in the last 30 years). I recently visited a great little college in New York where the campus had doubled its minority population in the last six years. I talked with an African American who has been a professor there for a long time, and she remembers that when she first joined the community, there were fewer than a handful of minorities on campus. Now, all of us feel the university is better because of the diversity. So where we hear this debate is primarily in political circles and in the media-not in corporate board rooms or on college campuses.

36. The word "imperative" (Line 5, Para. 1) most probably refers to something _____.

- A) superficial B) remarkable C) debatable D) essential

37. Which of the following groups of people still differ in their views on diversity?

- A) Minorities. B) Politicians. C) Professors. D) Managers.

38. High corporate leaders seem to be in favor of promoting diversity so as to _____.

A) lower the rate of unemployment B) win equal political rights for minorities
C) be competitive in the world market D) satisfy the demands of a growing population

39. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A) meritocracy can never be realized without diversity
B) American political circles will not accept diversity
C) it is unlikely that diversity will occur in the U.S. media
D) minorities can only enter the fields where no debate is heard about diversity

40. According to the passage diversity can be achieved in American society by _____.

A) expanding the pool of potential employees
B) promoting policies that provide skills to employees
C) training more engineers, scientists, lawyers and business managers
D) providing education for all regardless of race or sex

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

The view over a valley of a tiny village with thatched(□□□) roof cottages around a church; a drive through a narrow village street lined with thatched cottages painted pink or white; the sight in parts of England. Most people will agree that the thatched roof is an essential part of the attraction of the English countryside.

Thatching is in fact the oldest of all the building crafts practiced in the British Isles(□□□□). Although thatch has always been used for cottage and farm buildings, it was once used for castles and churches, too.

Thatching is a solitary(□□□) craft, which often runs in families. The craft of thatching as it is practiced today has changed very little since the Middle Ages. Over 800 full-time thatchers are employed in England and Wales today, maintaining and renewing the old roofs as well as thatching newer houses. Many property owners choose thatch not only for its beauty but because they know it will keep them cool in summer and warm in winter.

In fact, if we look at developing countries, over half the world lives under thatch, but they all do it in different ways. People in developing countries are often reluctant to go back to traditional materials and would prefer modern buildings. However, they may lack the money to allow them to import the necessary materials. Their temporary mud huts with thatched roofs of wild grasses often only last six months. Thatch which has been done the British way lasts from twenty to sixty years, and is an effective defiance against the heat.

21. Which of the following remains a unique feature of the English countryside?

A) Narrow streets lined with pink or white houses. B) Rolling hills with pretty farm buildings.

- C) Cottages with thatched roofs. D) Churches with cottages around them.
22. What do we know about thatching as a craft?
- A) It is a collective activity. B) It is practised on farms all over England.
C) It is quite different from what it used to be.
D) It is in most cases handed down among family members.
23. Thatched houses are still preferred because of _____.
A) their style and comfort B) their durability
C) their easy maintenance D) their cheap and ready-made materials
24. People in developing countries also live under thatch because _____.
A) thatched cottages are a big tourist attraction
B) thatched roof houses are the cheapest
C) thatch is an effective defense against the heat
D) they like thatched houses better than other buildings
25. We can learn from the passage that _____.
A) thatched cottages in England have been passed down from ancient times
B) thatching is a building craft first created by the English people
C) the English people have a special liking for thatched houses
D) most thatched cottages in England are located on hillsides

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

President Coolidge's statement, "The business of America is business," still points to an important truth today—that business institutions have more prestige(□□) in American society than any other kind of organization, including the government. Why do business institutions possess this great prestige?

One reason is that Americans view business as being more firmly based on the ideal of competition than other institutions in society. Since competition is seen as the major source of progress and prosperity by most Americans, competitive business institutions are respected. Competition is not only good in itself, it is the means by which other basic American values such as individual freedom, equality of opportunity, and hard work are protected.

Competition protects the freedom of the individual by ensuring that there is no monopoly(□□) of power. In contrast to one, all-powerful government, many businesses compete against each other for profits. Theoretically, if one business tries to take unfair advantage of its customers, it will lose to competing business which treats its customers more fairly. Where many businesses compete for the customers' dollar, they cannot afford to treat them like inferiors or slaves.

A contrast is often made between business, which is competitive, and government, which is a monopoly. Because business is competitive, many

Americans believe that it is more supportive of freedom than government, even though government leaders are elected by the people and business leaders are not. Many Americans believe, then, that competition is as important, or even more important, than democracy in preserving freedom.

Competition in business is also believed to strengthen the ideal of equality of opportunity. Competition is seen as an open and fair race where success goes to the swiftest person regardless of his or her social class background. Competitive success is commonly seen as the American alternative to social rank based on family background. Business is therefore viewed as an expression of the idea of equality of opportunity rather than the aristocratic(□ □) idea of inherited privilege.

26. The statement "The business of America is business" probably means "_____".

- A) The business institutions in America are concerned with commerce
 - B) Business problems are of great importance to the American government
 - C) Business is of primary concern to Americans
 - D) America is a great power in world business
27. Americans believe that they can realize their personal values only _____.

- A) when given equality of opportunity
- B) through doing business
- C) by protecting their individual freedom
- D) by way of competition

28. Who can benefit from business competition?

- A) Honest businessmen.
- B) Both businessmen and their customers.
- C) People with ideals of equality and freedom.
- D) Both business institutions and government.

29. Government is believed to differ strikingly from business in that government is characterized by _____.

- A) its absolute control of power
- B) its function in preserving personal freedom
- C) its role in protecting basic American values
- D) its democratic way of exercising leadership

30. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes _____.

- A) Americans are more ambitious than people in other countries
- B) in many countries success often depends on one's social status
- C) American businesses are more democratic than those in other countries
- D) businesses in other countries are not as competitive as those in America

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

The appeal of advertising to buying motives can have both negative and

positive effects consumers may be convinced to buy a product of poor quality or high price because of an advertisement. For example, some advertisers have appealed to people's desire for better fuel economy for their cars by advertising automotive products that improve gasoline mileage. Some of the products work. Others are worthless and a waste of consumers' money.

Sometimes advertising is intentionally misleading. A few years ago a brand of bread was offer to dieters(□□□) with the message that there were fewer calories(□□□□□□□) in every slice. It turned out that the bread was not dietetic(□□□□□□), but just regular bread. There were fewer calories because it was sliced very thin, but there were the same number of calories in every loaf.

On the positive side, emotional appeals may respond to a consumer's real concerns. Consider fire insurance. Fire insurance may be sold by appealing to fear of loss. But fear of loss is the real reason for fire insurance. The security of knowing that property is protected by insurance makes the purchase of fire insurance a worthwhile investment for most people. If consumers consider the quality of the insurance plans as well as the message in the ads, they will benefit from the advertising.

Each consumer must evaluate her or his own situation. Are the benefits of the product important enough to justify buying it? Advertising is intended to appeal to consumers, but it does not force them to buy the product. Consumers still control the final buying decision.

31. Advertising can persuade the consumer to buy worthless products by _____.

- A) stressing their high quality B) convincing him of their low price
- C) maintaining a balance between quality and price D) appealing to his buying motives

32. The reason why the bread advertisement is misleading is that _____.

- A) thin slices of bread could contain more calories
- B) the loaf was cut into regular slices C) the bread was not genuine bread
- D) the total number of calories in the loaf remained the same

33. The passage tells us that _____.

- A) sometimes advertisements really sell what the consumer needs
- B) advertisements occasionally force consumers into buying things they don't need
- C) the buying motives of consumers are controlled by advertisements
- D) fire insurance is seldom a worthwhile investment

34. It can be inferred from the passage that a smart consumer should _____.

- A) think carefully about the benefits described in the advertisements
- B) guard against the deceiving nature of advertisements
- C) be familiar with various advertising strategies
- D) avoid buying products that have strong emotional appeal

35. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A) how to make a wise buying decision

- B) ways to protect the interests of the consumer
- C) the positive and negative aspects of advertising
- D) the function of advertisements in promoting sales

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

So long as teachers fail to distinguish between teaching and learning, they will continue to undertake to do for children that which only children can do for themselves. Teaching children to read is not passing reading on to them. It is certainly not endless hours spent in activities about reading. Douglas insists that "reading cannot be taught directly and schools should stop trying to do the impossible."

Teaching and learning are two entirely different processes. They differ in kind and function. The function of teaching is to create the conditions and the climate that will make it possible for children to devise the most efficient system for teaching themselves to read. Teaching is also public activity: It can be seen and observed.

Learning to read involves all that each individual does to make sense of the world of printed language. Almost all of it is private, for learning is an occupation of the mind, and that process is not open to public scrutiny.

If teacher and learner roles are not interchangeable, what then can be done through teaching that will aid the child in the quest(□□) for knowledge? Smith has one principal rule for all teaching instructions. "Make learning to read easy, which means making reading a meaningful, enjoyable and frequent experience for children."

When the roles of teacher and learner are seen for what they are, and when both teacher and learner fulfill them appropriately, then much of the pressure and feeling of failure for both is eliminated. Learning to read is made easier when teachers create an environment where children are given the opportunity to solve the problem of leaning to read by reading.

36. The problem with the reading course as mentioned in the first paragraph is that _____.

- A) it is one of the most difficult school courses
- B) students spend endless hours in reading
- C) reading tasks are assigned with little guidance
- D) too much time is spent in teaching about reading

37. The teaching of reading will be successful if _____.

- A) teachers can improve conditions at school for the students
- B) teachers can enable students to develop their own way of reading
- C) teachers can devise the most efficient system for reading

D) teachers can make their teaching activities observable

38. The word "scrutiny" (Line 3, Para. 3) most probably means "_____".

A) inquiry B) observation C) control D) suspicion

39. According to the passage, learning to read will no longer be a difficult task when _____.

A) children become highly motivated

B) teacher and learner roles are interchangeable

C) teaching helps children in the search for knowledge

D) reading enriches children's experience

40. The main idea of the passage is that _____.

A) teachers should do as little as possible in helping students learn to read

B) teachers should encourage students to read as widely as possible

C) reading ability is something acquired rather than taught

D) reading is more complicated than generally believed

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

The biggest safety threat facing airlines today may not be a terrorist with a gun, but the man with the portable computer in business class. In the last 15 years, pilots have reported well over 100 incidents that could have been caused by electromagnetic interference. The source of this interference remains unconfirmed, but increasingly, experts are pointing the blame at portable electronic device such as portable computers, radio and cassette players and mobile telephones.

RTCA, an organization which advises the aviation(□ □) industry, has recommended that all airlines ban(□ □) such devices from being used during "critical" stages of flight, particularly take-off and landing. Some experts have gone further, calling for a total ban during all flights. Currently, rules on using these devices are left up to individual airlines. And although some airlines prohibit passengers from using such equipment during take-off and landing, most are reluctant to enforce a total ban, given that many passengers want to work during flights.

The difficulty is predicting how electromagnetic fields might affect an aircraft's computers. Experts know that portable device emit radiation which affects those wavelengths which aircraft use for navigation and communication. But, because they have not been able to reproduce these effects in a laboratory, they have no way of knowing whether the interference might be dangerous or not.

The fact that aircraft may be vulnerable(□ □ □ □) to interference raises the risk that terrorists may use radio systems in order to damage navigation equipment. As worrying, though, is the passenger who can't hear the instructions to turn off his radio because the music's too loud.

21. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A) a new regulation for all airlines B) the defects of electronic devices
C) a possible cause of aircraft crashes D) effective safety measures for air flight
22. What is said about the over 100 aircraft incidents in the past 15 years?
A) They may have been caused by the damage to the radio systems.
B) They may have taken place during take-off and landing.
C) They were proved to have been caused by the passengers' portable computers.
D) They were suspected to have resulted from electromagnetic interference.
23. Few airlines want to impose a total ban on their passengers using electronic devices because _____.
A) they don't believe there is such a danger as radio interference
B) the harmful effect of electromagnetic interference is yet to be proved
C) most passengers refuse to take a plane which bans the use of radio and cassette players
D) they have other effective safety measures to fall back on
24. Why is it difficult to predict the possible effects of electromagnetic fields on an airplane's computers?
A) Because it is extremely dangerous to conduct such research on an airplane.
B) Because it remains a mystery what wavelengths are liable to be interfered with.
C) Because research scientists have not been able to produce the same effects in labs.
D) Because experts lack adequate equipment to do such research.
25. It can be inferred from the passage that the author _____.
A) is in favor of prohibiting passengers' use of electronic devices completely
B) has overestimated the danger of electromagnetic interference
C) hasn't formed his own opinion on this problem
D) regards it as unreasonable to exercise a total ban during flight

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

The rise of multinational corporations(跨国公司), global marketing, new communications technologies, and shrinking cultural differences have led to an unparalleled increase in global public relations or PR.

Surprisingly, since modern PR was largely an American invention, the U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened by PR efforts in other countries. Ten years ago, for example, the world's top five public relations agencies were American-owned. In 1991, only one was. The British in particular are becoming more sophisticated and creative. A recent survey

found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their corporate() planning activities, compared to about one-third of U.S. companies. It may not be long before London replaces New York as the capital of PR.

Why is America lagging behind in the global PR race? First, Americans as a whole tend to be fairly provincial and take more of an interest in local affairs. Knowledge of world geography, for example, has never been strong in this country. Secondly, Americans lag behind their European and Asian counterparts() in knowing a second language. Less than 5 percent of Burson - Marshall's U.S. employees know two languages. Ogilvy and Mather has about the same percentage. Conversely, some European firms have half or more of their employees fluent in a second language. Finally, people involved in PR abroad tend to keep a closer eye on international affairs. In the financial PR area, for instance, most Americans read the Wall Street Journal. Overseas, their counterparts read the Journal as well as the Financial Times of London and The Economist, publications not often read in this country.

Perhaps the PR industry might take a lesson from Ted Turner of CNN (Cable News Network). Turner recently announced that the word "foreign" would no longer be used on CNN news broadcasts. According to Turner, global communications have made the nations of the world so interdependent that there is no longer any such thing as foreign.

26. According to the passage, U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened because of _____.

- A) an unparalleled increase in the number of public relations companies
- B) shrinking cultural differences and new communications technologies
- C) the decreasing number of multinational corporations in the U.S.
- D) increased efforts of other countries in public relations

27. London could soon replace New York as the center of PR because _____.

- A) British companies are more ambitious than U.S. companies
- B) British companies place more importance on PR than U.S. companies
- C) British companies are heavily involved in planning activities
- D) four of the world's top public relations agencies are British-owned

28. The word "provincial" (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means "_____".

- A) limited in outlook
- B) like people from the provinces
- C) rigid in thinking
- D) interested in world financial affairs

29. We learn from the third paragraph that employees in the American PR industry _____.

- A) speak at least one foreign language fluently
- B) are ignorant about world geography
- C) are not as sophisticated as their European counterparts
- D) enjoy reading a great variety of English business publications

30. What lesson might the PR industry take from Ted Turner of CNN?

- A) American PR companies should be more internationally-minded.
- B) The American PR industry should develop global communications

technologies.

C) People working in PR should be more fluent in foreign languages.

D) People involved in PR should avoid using the word "foreign".

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Brazil has become one of the developing world's great successes at reducing population growth-but more by accident than design. While countries such as India have made joint efforts to reduce birth rates, Brazil has had better result without really trying, says George Martine at Harvard.

Brazil's population growth rate has dropped from 2.99% a year between 1951 and 1960 to 1.93% a year between 1981 and 1990, and Brazilian women now have only 2.7 children on average. Martine says this figure may have fallen still further since 1990, an achievement that makes it the envy of many other Third World countries.

Martine puts it down to, among other things, soap operas(肥皂剧) and installment(分期付款) plans introduced in the 1970s. Both played an important, although indirect, role in lowering the birth rate. Brazil is one of the world's biggest producers of soap operas. Globo, Brazil's most popular television network, shows three hours of soaps six nights a week, while three others show at least one hour a night. Most soaps are based on wealthy characters living the high life in big cities.

"Although they have never really tried to work in a message towards the problems of reproduction, they describe middle and upper class values-not many children, different attitudes towards sex, women working," says Martine. "They sent this image to all parts of Brazil and made people conscious of other patterns of behavior and other values, which were put into a very attractive package."

Meanwhile, the installment plans tried to encourage the poor to become consumers. "This led to an enormous change in consumption patterns and consumption was incompatible(不相容) with unlimited reproduction," says Martine.

31. According to the passage, Brazil has cut back its population growth _____.

A) by educating its citizens B) by careful family planning

C) by developing TV programmes D) by chance

32. According to the passage, many Third World countries _____.

A) haven't attached much importance to birth control

B) would soon join Brazil in controlling their birth rate

C) haven't yet found an effective measure to control their population

- D) neglected the role of TV plays in family planning
33. The phrase "puts it down to" (Line 1, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to "_____".
- A) attributes it to B) finds it a reason for C) sums it up as D) compares it to
34. Soap operas have helped in lowering Brazil's birth rate because _____.
- A) they keep people sitting long hours watching TV
 B) they have gradually changed people's way of life
 C) people are drawn to their attractive package
 D) they popularize birth control measures
35. What is Martine's conclusion about Brazil's population growth?
- A) The increase in birth rate will promote consumption.
 B) The desire for consumption helps to reduce birth rate.
 C) Consumption patterns and reproduction patterns are contradictory.
 D) A country's production is limited by its population growth.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

There seems never to have been a civilization without toys, but when and how they developed is unknown. They probably came about just to give children something to do.

In the ancient world, as is today, most boys played with some kinds of toys and most girls with another. In societies where social roles are rigidly determined, boys pattern their play after the activities of their fathers and girls after the tasks of their mothers. This is true because boys and girls are being prepared, even in play, to step into the roles and responsibilities of the adult world.

What is remarkable about the history of toys is not so much how they changed over the centuries but how much they have remained the same. The changes have been mostly in terms of craftsmanship, mechanics, and technology. It is the universality of toys with regard to their development in all parts of the world and their persistence to the present that is amazing. In Egypt, the Americas, China, Japan and among the Arctic() peoples, generally the same kinds of toys appeared. Variations depended on local customs and ways of life because toys imitate their surroundings. Nearly every civilization had dolls, little weapons, toy soldiers, tiny animals and vehicles.

Because toys can be generally regarded as a kind of art form, they have not been subject to technological leaps that characterize inventions for adult use. The progress from the wheel to the oxcart to the automobile is a direct line of ascent(). The progress from a rattle() used by a baby in 3000 BC

to one used by an infant today, however, is not characterized by inventiveness. Each rattle is the product of the artistic tastes of the times and subject to the limitations of available materials.

36. The reason why the toys most boys play with are different from those that girls play with is that _____.

- A) their social roles are rigidly determined
- B) most boys would like to follow their fathers' professions
- C) boys like to play with their fathers while girls with their mothers
- D) they like challenging activities

37. One aspect of "the universality of toys" lies in the fact that _____.

- A) technological advances have greatly improved the durability of toys
- B) the improvement of craftsmanship in making toys depends on the efforts of universities
- C) the exploration of the universe had led to the creation of new kinds of toys
- D) the basic characteristics of toys are the same the world over

38. Which of the following is the author's view on the historical development of toys?

- A) The craftsmanship in toy-making has remained essentially unchanged.
- B) Toys have remained basically the same all through the centuries.
- C) The toy industry has witnessed great leaps in technology in recent years.
- D) Toys are playing an increasingly important role in shaping a child's character.

39. Regarded as a kind of art form, toys _____.

- A) follow a direct line of ascent
- B) also appeal greatly to adults
- C) are not characterized by technological progress
- D) reflect the pace of social progress

40. The author uses the example of rattle to show that _____.

- A) in toy-making there is a continuity in the use of materials
- B) even the simplest toys can reflect the progress of technology
- C) even the simplest toys can reflect the progress of technology
- D) even a simple toy can mirror the artistic tastes of the time

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Unless we spend money to spot and prevent asteroids(□□□) now, one might crash into Earth and destroy life as we know it, say some scientists.

Asteroids are bigger versions of the meteoroids(□□) that race across the night sky. Most orbit the sun far from Earth and don't threaten us. But there are also thousands of asteroids whose orbits put them on a collision course with Earth.

Buy \$50 million worth of new telescopes right now. Then spend \$10 million a year for the next 25 years to locate most of the space rocks. By the time we spot a fatal one, the scientists say, we'll have a way to change its course.

Some scientists favor pushing asteroids off course with nuclear weapons. But the cost wouldn't be cheap.

Is it worth it? Two things experts consider when judging any risk re: 1) How likely the event is; and 2) How bad the consequences if the event occurs. Experts think an asteroid big enough to destroy lots of life might strike Earth once every 500,000 years. Sounds pretty rare—but if one did fall, it would be the end of the world. "If we don't take care of these big asteroids, they'll take care of us," says one scientist. "It's that simple."

The cure, though, might be worse than the disease. Do we really want fleets of nuclear weapons sitting around on Earth? "The world has less to fear from doomsday(□□□□) rocks than from a great nuclear fleet set against them," said a New York Times article.

21. What does the passage say about asteroids and meteoroids?

- A) They are heavenly bodies different in composition.
- B) They are heavenly bodies similar in nature.
- C) There are more asteroids than meteoroids.

- D) Asteroids are more mysterious than meteoroids.
22. What do scientists say about the collision of an asteroid with Earth?
- A) It is very unlikely but the danger exists.
- B) Such a collision might occur once every 25 years.
- C) Collisions of smaller asteroids with Earth occur more often than expected.
- D) It's still too early to say whether such a collision might occur.
23. What do people think of the suggestion of using nuclear weapons to alter the courses of asteroids?
- A) It sounds practical but it may not solve the problem.
- B) It may create more problems than it might solve.
- C) It is a waste of money because a collision of asteroids with Earth is very unlikely.
- D) Further research should be done before it is proved applicable.
24. We can conclude from the passage that _____.
- A) while pushing asteroids off course nuclear weapons would destroy the world
- B) asteroids racing across the night sky are likely to hit Earth in the near future
- C) the worry about asteroids can be left to future generations since it is unlikely to happen in our lifetime
- D) workable solutions still have to be found to prevent a collision of asteroids with Earth
25. Which of the following best describes the author's tone in this passage?
- A) Optimistic. B) Critical. C) Objective. D) Arbitrary.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Believe it or not, optical illusion(错觉) can cut highway crashes.

Japan is a case in point. It has reduced automobile crashes on some roads by nearly 75 percent using a simple optical illusion. Bent stripes, called chevrons(人字形), painted on the roads make drivers think that they are driving faster than they really are, and thus drivers slow down.

Now the American Automobile Association Foundation for Traffic Safety in Washington D.C. is planning to repeat Japan's success. Starting next year, the foundation will paint chevrons and other patterns of stripes on selected roads around the country to test how well the patterns reduce highway crashes.

Excessive speed plays a major role in as much as one fifth of all fatal traffic accidents, according to the foundation. To help reduce those accidents, the foundation will conduct its tests in areas where speed-related hazards are the greatest—curves, exit slopes, traffic circles, and bridges.

Some studies suggest that straight, horizontal bars painted across roads can initially cut the average speed of drivers in half. However, traffic often returns to full speed within months as drivers become used to seeing the painted bars.

Chevrons, scientists say, not only give drivers the impression that they are driving faster than they really are but also make a lane appear to be narrower. The result is a longer lasting reduction in highway speed and the number of traffic accidents.

26. The passage mainly discusses _____.

- A) a new way of highway speed control
- B) a new pattern for painting highways
- C) a new approach to training drivers
- D) a new type of optical illusion

27. On roads painted with chevrons, drivers tend to feel that _____.

- A) they should avoid speed-related hazards
- B) they are driving in the wrong lane

- C) they should slow down their speed
- D) they are approaching the speed limit

28. The advantage of chevrons over straight, horizontal bars is that the former _____.

- A) can keep drivers awake
- B) can cut road accidents in half
- C) will have a longer effect on drivers
- D) will look more attractive

29. The American Automobile Association Foundation for Traffic Safety plans to _____.

- A) try out the Japanese method in certain areas
- B) change the road signs across the country
- C) replace straight, horizontal bars with chevrons
- D) repeat the Japanese road patterns

30. What does the author say about straight, horizontal bars painted across roads?

- A) They are falling out of use in the United States.
- B) They tend to be ignored by drivers in a short period of time.
- C) They are applicable only on broad roads.
- D) They cannot be applied successfully to traffic circles.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Amtrak(美国国家铁路公司) was experiencing a downswing in ridership(乘客) along the lines comprising its rail system. Of major concern to Amtrak and its advertising agency DDB Needham, were the long-distance western routes where ridership had been declining significantly.] At one time, trains were the only practical way to cross the vast areas of the west. Trains were fast, very luxurious, and quite convenient compared to other forms of transportation

existing at the time. However, times change and the automobile became America's standard of convenience. Also, air travel had easily established itself as the fastest method of traveling great distances. Therefore, the task for DDB Needham was to encourage consumers to consider other aspects of train travel in order to change their attitudes and increase the likelihood that trains would be considered for travel in the west.

Two portions of the total market were targeted: 1) anxious fliers—those concerned with safety, relaxation, and cleanliness and 2) travel-lovers—those viewing themselves as relaxed, casual, and interested in the travel experience as part of their vacation. The agency then developed a campaign that focused on travel experiences such as freedom, escape, relaxation, and enjoyment of the great western outdoors. It stressed experiences gained by using the trains and portrayed western train trips as wonderful adventures.

Advertisements showed pictures of the beautiful scenery that could be enjoyed along some of the more famous western routes and emphasized the romantic names of some of these trains (Empire Builder, etc.). These ads were strategically placed among family-oriented TV shows and programs involving nature and America in order to most effectively reach target audiences. Results were impressive. The Empire Builder, which was focused on in one ad, enjoyed a 15 percent increase in profits on its Chicago to Seattle route.

31. What's the author's purpose in writing this passage?

- A) To show the inability of trains to compete with planes with respect to speed and convenience.
- B) To stress the influence of the automobile on America's standard of convenience.
- C) To emphasize the function of travel agencies in market promotion.
- D) To illustrate the important role of persuasive communication in changing consumer attitudes.

32. It can be inferred from the passage that the drop in Amtrak ridership was due to the fact that _____.

- A) trains were not suitable for short distance passenger transportation
- B) trains were not the fastest and most convenient form of transportation
- C) trains were not as fast and convenient as they used to be
- D) trains could not compete with planes in terms of luxury and convenience

33. To encourage consumers to travel by train, DDB Needham emphasized _____.

- A) the freedom and convenience provided on trains
- B) the practical aspects of train travel
- C) the adventurous aspects of train trips
- D) the safety and cleanliness of train trips

34. The train ads were placed among family-oriented TV programs involving nature and America because _____.

- A) they could focus on meaningful travel experiences
- B) they could increase the effectiveness of the TV programs

- C) their profits could be increased by some 15 percent
D) most travel-lovers and nervous fliers were believed to be among the audiences
35. According to the passage, the Empire Builder enjoyed an increase in ridership and profits because _____.
A) the attractiveness of its name and route was effectively advertised
B) it provided an exciting travel experience
C) its passengers could enjoy the great western outdoors
D) it was widely advertised in newspapers and magazines in Chicago and Seattle

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Why does cream go bad faster than butter? Some researchers think they have the answer, and it comes down to the structure of the food, not its chemical composition—a finding that could help rid some processed foods of chemical preservatives.

Cream and butter contain pretty much the same substances, so why cream should sour much faster has been a mystery. Both are emulsions—tiny globules() of one liquid evenly distributed throughout another. The difference lies in what's in the globules and what's in the surrounding liquid, says Brocklehurst, who led the investigation.

In cream, fatty globules drift about in a sea of water. In butter, globules of a watery solution are locked away in a sea of fat. The bacteria which make the food go bad prefer to live in the watery regions of the mixture. "This means that in cream, the bacteria are free to grow throughout the mixture," he says.

When the situation is reversed, the bacteria are locked away in compartments() buried deep in the sea of fat. Trapped in this way, individual colonies cannot spread and rapidly run out of nutrients(). They also slowly poison themselves with their waste products. "In butter, you get a self-limiting system which stops the bacteria growing," says Brocklehurst.

The researchers are already working with food companies keen to see if their products can be made resistant to bacterial attack through alterations to the food's structure. Brocklehurst believes it will be possible to make the emulsions used in salad cream, for instance, more like that in butter. The key will be to do this while keeping the salad cream liquid and not turning it into a solid lump.

36. The significance of Brocklehurst's research is that _____.
A) it suggested a way to keep some foods fresh without preservatives
B) it discovered tiny globules in both cream and butter

- C) it revealed the secret of how bacteria multiply in cream and butter
D) it found that cream and butter share the same chemical composition
37. According to the researchers, cream sours fast than butter because bacteria _____.
A) are more evenly distributed in cream B) multiply more easily in cream than in butter
C) live on less fat in cream than in butter D) produce less waste in cream than in butter
38. According to Brocklehurst, we can keep cream fresh by _____.
A) removing its fat B) killing the bacteria C) reducing its water content D) altering its structure
39. The word "colonies" (Line 2, Para. 4) refers to _____.
A) tiny globules B) watery regions C) bacteria communities D) little compartments
40. Commercial application of the research finding will be possible if salad cream can be made resistant to bacterial attack _____.
A) by varying its chemical composition B) by turning it into a solid lump
C) while keeping its structure unchanged D) while retaining its liquid form

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Long after the 1998 World Cup was won, disappointed fans were still cursing the disputed refereeing(□□) decisions that denied victory to their team. A researcher was appointed to study the performance of some top referees.

The researcher organized an experimental tournament(□□□) involving four youth teams. Each match lasted an hour, divided into three periods of 20 minutes during which different referees were in charge.

Observers noted down the referees' errors, of which there were 61 over the tournament. Converted to a standard match of 90 minutes, each referee made almost 23 mistakes, a remarkably high number.

The researcher then studied the videotapes to analyse the matches in detail. Surprisingly, he found that errors were more likely when the referees were close to the incident. When the officials got it right, they were, on average, 17 meters away from the action. The average distance in the case of errors was 12 meters. The research shows the optimum(□□□) distance is about 20 meters.

There also seemed to be an optimum speed. Correct decisions came when the referees were moving at a speed of about 2 meters per second. The average speed for errors was 4 meters per second.

If FIFA, football's international ruling body, wants to improve the standard of refereeing at the next World Cup, it should encourage referees to keep their eyes on the action from a distance, rather than rushing to keep up with the ball, the researcher argues.

He also says that FIFA's insistence that referees should retire at age 45 may be misguided. If keeping up with the action is not so important, their physical condition is less critical.

21. The experiment conducted by the researcher was meant to _____.
A) review the decisions of referees at the 1998 World Cup
B) analyse the causes of errors made by football referees
C) set a standard for football refereeing
D) reexamine the rules for football refereeing
22. The number of refereeing errors in the experimental matches was _____.
A) slightly above average B) higher than in the 1998 World Cup
C) quite unexpected D) as high as in a standard match
23. The findings of the experiment show that _____.
A) errors are more likely when a referee keeps close to the ball
B) the farther the referee is from the incident, the fewer the errors
C) the more slowly the referee runs, the more likely will errors occur
D) errors are less likely when a referee stays in one spot
24. The word "officials" (Line 3, Para. 4) most probably refers to _____.
A) the researchers involved in the experiment B) the inspectors of the football tournament
C) the referees of the football tournament D) the observers at the site of the experiment
25. What is one of the possible conclusions of the experiment?
A) The ideal retirement age for an experienced football referee is 45.
B) Age should not be the chief consideration in choosing a football referee.
C) A football referee should be as young and energetic as possible.
D) An experienced football referee can do well even when in poor physical condition.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

While still in its early stages, welfare reform has already been judged a great success in many states—at least in getting people off welfare. It's estimated that more than 2 million people have left the rolls since 1994.

In the past four years, welfare rolls in Athens County have been cut in half. But 70 percent of the people who left in the past row years took jobs that paid less than \$6 an hour. The result: The Athens County poverty rate still remains at more than 30 percent—twice the national average.

For advocates(□□□) for the poor, that's an indication much more needs to be done.

"More people are getting jobs, but it's not making their lives any better," says Kathy Lairn, a policy analyst at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington.

A center analysis of US Census data nationwide found that between 1995 and 1996, a greater percentage of single, female-headed households were earning money on their own, but that average income for these households actually went down.

But for many, the fact that poor people are able to support themselves almost as well without government aid as they did with it is in itself a huge victory.

"Welfare was a poison. It was a toxin(☐☐) that was poisoning the family," says Robert Rector, a welfare-reform policy analyst. "The reform in changing the moral climate in low-income communities. It's beginning to rebuild the work ethic(☐☐☐), which is much more important."

Mr. Rector and others argued that once "the habit of dependency is cracked," then the country can make other policy changes aimed at improving living standards.

26. From the passage, it can be seen that the author _____.

- A) believes the reform has reduced the government's burden
- B) insists that welfare reform is doing little good for the poor
- C) is overenthusiastic about the success of welfare reform
- D) considers welfare reform to be fundamentally successful

27. Why aren't people enjoying better lives when they have jobs?

- A) Because many families are divorced. B) Because government aid is now rare.
- C) Because their wages are low. D) Because the cost of living is rising.

28. What is worth noting from the example of Athens County is that _____.

- A) greater efforts should be made to improve people's living standards
- B) 70 percent of the people there have been employed for two years
- C) 50 percent of the population no longer relies on welfare
- D) the living standards of most people are going down

29. From the passage we know that welfare reform aims at _____.

- A) saving welfare funds B) rebuilding the work ethic
- C) providing more jobs D) cutting government expenses

30. According to the passage before the welfare reform was carried out, _____.

- A) the poverty rate was lower B) average living standards were higher
- C) the average worker was paid higher wages D) the poor used to rely on government aid

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and

respect few things more than a uniform, whether it is the uniform of an elevator operator or the uniform of a five-star general. Why are uniforms so popular in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more professional than civilian(□□□) clothes. People have become conditioned to expect superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. The television repairman who wears uniform tends to inspire more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. Faith in the skill of a garage mechanic is increased by a uniform. What easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to lose professional identity(□□) than to step out of uniform?

Uniforms also have many practical benefits. They save on other clothes. They save on laundry bills. They are tax-deductible(□□□□). They are often more comfortable and more durable than civilian clothes.

Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the consequent loss of individuality experienced by people who must wear them. Though there are many types of uniforms, the wearer of any particular type is generally stuck with it, without change, until retirement. When people look alike, they tend to think, speak, and act similarly, on the job at least. Uniforms also give rise to some practical problems. Though they are long-lasting, often their initial expense is greater than the cost of civilian clothes. Some uniforms are also expensive to maintain, requiring professional dry cleaning rather than the home laundering possible with many types of civilian clothes.

31. It is surprising that Americans who worship variety and individuality _____.

- A) still judge a man by his clothes
- B) hold the uniform in such high regard
- C) enjoy having a professional identity
- D) will respect an elevator operator as much as a general in uniform

32. People are accustomed to think that a man in uniform _____.

- A) suggests quality work
- B) discards his social identity
- C) appears to be more practical
- D) looks superior to a person in civilian clothes

33. The chief function of a uniform is to _____.

- A) provide practical benefits to the wearer
- B) make the wearer catch the public eyes
- C) inspire the wearer's confidence in himself
- D) provide the wearer with a professional identity

34. According to the passage, people wearing uniforms _____.

- A) are usually helpful
- B) have little or no individual freedom
- C) tend to lose their individuality
- D) enjoy greater popularity

35. The best title for this passage would be _____.

- A) Uniforms and Society
- B) The Importance of Wearing a Uniform
- C) Practical Benefits of Wearing a Uniform
- D) Advantages and Disadvantages

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Since we are social beings, the quality of our lives depends in large measure on our interpersonal relationships. One strength of the human condition is our tendency to give and receive support from one another under stressful circumstances. Social support consists of the exchange of resources among people based on their interpersonal ties. Those of us with strong support systems appear better able to cope with major life changes and daily hassles(□□). People with strong social ties live longer and have better health than those without such ties. Studies over a range of illnesses, from depression to heart disease, reveal that the presence of social support helps people fend off(□□) illness, and the absence of such support makes poor health more likely.

Social support cushions stress in a number of ways. First, friends, relatives, and co-workers may let us know that they value us. Our self-respect is strengthened when we feel accepted by others despite our faults and difficulties. Second, other people often provide us with informational support. They help us to define and understand our problems and find solutions to them. Third, we typically find social companionship supportive. Engaging in leisure-time activities with others helps us to meet our social needs while at the same time distracting(□□...□□□) us from our worries and troubles. Finally, other people may give us instrumental support—financial aid, material resources, and needed services—that reduces stress by helping us resolve and cope with our problems.

36. Interpersonal relationships are important because _____.

- A) they are indispensable to people's social well-being
- B) they awaken people's desire to exchange resources
- C) they help people to cope with life in the information era
- D) they can cure a range of illnesses such as heart disease, etc

37. Research shows that people's physical and mental health _____.

- A) relies on the social welfare systems which support them
- B) has much to do with the amount of support they get from others
- C) depends on their ability to deal with daily worries and troubles
- D) is closely related to their strength for coping with major changes in their lives

38. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "cushions" (Line 1, Para. 2)?

- A) Adds up to. B) Does away with. C) Lessens the effect of. D) Lays the

foundation for.

39. Helping a sick neighbor with some repair work is an example of _____.

- A) instrumental support B) informational support
- C) social companionship D) the strengthening of self-respect

40. Social companionship is beneficial in that _____.

- A) it helps strengthen our ties with relatives
- B) it enables us to eliminate our faults and mistakes
- C) it makes our leisure-time activities more enjoyable
- D) it draws our attention away from our worries and troubles

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Dogs are social animals and without proper training, they will behave like wild animals. They will soil your house, destroy your belongings, bark excessively, fight other dogs and even bite you. Nearly all behavior problems are perfectly normal dog activities that occur at the wrong time or place or are directed at the wrong thing. The key to preventing or treating behavior problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behavior to outlets that are acceptable in the domestic setting.

One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to obedience train it. Obedience training doesn't solve all behavior problems, but it is the foundation for solving just about any problem. Training pens up a line of communication between you and your dog. Effective communication is necessary to instruct your dog about what you want it to do.

Training is also an easy way to establish the social rank order. When your dog obeys a simple request of "come here, sit," it is showing obedience and respect for you. It is not necessary to establish yourself as top dog or leader of the pack() by using extreme measure. You can teach your dog its subordinate() role by teaching it to show submission to you. Most dogs love performing tricks for you to pleasantly accept that you are in charge.

Training should be fun and rewarding for you and your dog. It can enrich your relationship and make living together more enjoyable. A well-trained dog is more confident and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

21. Behavior problems of dogs are believed to _____.

- A) be just part of their nature
- B) worsen in modern society
- C) occur when they go wild
- D) present a threat to the community

22. The primary purpose of obedience training is to _____.

- A) teach the dog to perform clever tricks
 - B) make the dog aware of its owner's authority
 - C) provide the dog with outlets for its wild behavior
 - D) enable the dog to regain its normal behavior
23. Effective communication between a dog and its owner is _____.
- A) essential to solving the dog's behavior problems
 - B) the foundation for dogs to perform tasks
 - C) a good way to teach the dog new tricks
 - D) an extreme measure in obedience training
24. Why do pet dogs love performing tricks for their masters?
- A) To avoid being punished. B) To show their affection for their masters.
 - C) To win leadership of the dog pack. D) To show their willingness to obey.
25. When a dog has received effective obedience training, its owner _____.
- A) can give the dog more rewards B) will enjoy a better family life
 - C) can give the dog more freedom D) will have more confidence in himself

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Engineering students are supposed to be examples of practicality and rationality, but when it comes to my college education I am an idealist and a fool. In high school I wanted to be an electrical engineer and, of course, any sensible student with my aims would have chosen a college with a large engineering department, famous reputation and lots of good labs and research equipment. But that's not what I did.

I chose to study engineering at a small liberal-arts() university that doesn't even offer a major in electrical engineering. Obviously, this was not a practical choice; I came here for more noble reasons. I wanted a broad education that would provide me with flexibility and a value system to guide me in my career. I wanted to open my eyes and expand my vision by interacting with people who weren't studying science or engineering. My parents, teachers and other adults praised me for such a sensible choice. They told me I was wise and mature beyond my 18 years, and I believed them.

I headed off to college sure I was going to have an advantage over those students who went to big engineering "factories" where they didn't care if you have values or were flexible. I was going to be a complete engineer: technical genius and sensitive humanist() all in one.

Now I'm not so sure. Somewhere along the way my noble ideals crashed into reality, as all noble ideals eventually do. After three years of struggling to balance math, physics and engineering courses with liberal-arts courses, I

have learned there are reasons why few engineering students try to reconcile(□□) engineering with liberal-arts courses in college.

The reality that has blocked my path to become the typical successful student is that engineering and the liberal arts simply don't mix as easily as I assumed in high school. Individually they shape a person in very different ways; together they threaten to confuse. The struggle to reconcile the two fields of study is difficult.

26. The author chose to study engineering at a small liberal-arts university because he _____.

- A) wanted to be an example of practicality and rationality
- B) intended to be a combination of engineer and humanist
- C) wanted to coordinate engineering with liberal-arts courses in college
- D) intended to be a sensible student with noble ideals

27. According to the author, by interacting with people who study liberal arts, engineering students can _____.

- A) balance engineering and the liberal arts
- B) receive guidance in their careers
- C) become noble idealists
- D) broaden their horizons

28. In the eyes of the author, a successful engineering student is expected _____.

- A) to have an excellent academic record
- B) to be wise and mature
- C) to be imaginative with a value system to guide him
- D) to be a technical genius with a wide vision

29. The author's experience shows that he was _____.

- A) creative
- B) ambitious
- C) unrealistic
- D) irrational

30. The word "they" in "... together they threaten to confuse." (Line 3, Para. 5) refers to _____.

- A) engineering and the liberal arts
- B) reality and noble ideals
- C) flexibility and a value system
- D) practicality and rationality

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Priscilla Ouchida's "energy-efficient" house turned out to be a horrible dream. When she and her engineer husband married a few years ago, they built a \$100,000, three-bedroom home in California. Tightly sealed to prevent air leaks, the house was equipped with small double-paned(□□□□□□) windows and several other energy-saving features. Problems began as soon as the couple moved in, however. Priscilla's eyes burned. Her throat was constantly dry. She suffered from headaches and could hardly sleep. It was as though she had suddenly developed a strange illness.

Experts finally traced the cause of her illness. The level of formaldehyde(□) gas in her kitchen was twice the maximum allowed by federal standards for chemical workers. The source of the gas? Her new kitchen cabinets and wall-to-wall carpeting.

The Ouchidas are victims of indoor air pollution, which is not given sufficient attention partly because of the nation's drive to save energy. The problem itself isn't new. "The indoor environment was dirty long before energy conservation came along," says Moschandreas, a pollution scientist at Geomet Technologies in Maryland. "Energy conservation has tended to accentuate the situation in some cases."

The problem appears to be more troublesome in newly constructed homes rather than old ones. Back in the days when energy was cheap, home builders didn't worry much about unsealed cracks. Because of such leaks, the air in an average home was replaced by fresh outdoor air about once an hour. As a result, the pollutants generated in most households seldom build up to dangerous levels.

31. It can be learned from the passage that the Ouchidas house _____.
A) is well worth the money spent on its construction
B) is almost faultless from the point of energy conservation
C) failed to meet energy conservation standards
D) was designed and constructed in a scientific way
32. What made the Ouchidas' new house a horrible dream?
A) Lack of fresh air. B) Poor quality of building materials.
C) Gas leakage in the kitchen. D) The newly painted walls.
33. The word "accentuate" (Line 5, Para. 3) most probably means "_____".
A) relieve B) accelerate C) worsen D) improve
34. Why were cracks in old houses not a big concern?
A) Because indoor cleanliness was not emphasized.
B) Because energy used to be inexpensive.
C) Because environmental protection was given top priority.
D) Because they were technically unavoidable.
35. This passage is most probably taken from an article entitled "_____".
A) Energy Conservation B) Houses Building Crisis
C) Air Pollution Indoors D) Traps in Building Construction

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

In 1993, New York State ordered stores to charge a deposit on beverage(□) containers. Within a year, Consumers had returned millions of aluminum cans and glass and plastic bottles. Plenty of companies were eager to accept

the aluminum and glass as raw materials for new products. But because few could figure out what to do with the plastic, much of it wound up buried in landfills(垃圾填埋场). The problem was not limited to New York. Unfortunately, there were too few uses for second-hand plastic.

Today, one out of five plastic soda bottles is recycled(回收利用) in the United States. The reason for the change is that now there are dozens of companies across the country buying discarded plastic soda bottles and turning them into fence posts, paint brushes, etc.

Shrinking landfill space, and rising costs for burying and burning rubbish are forcing local governments to look more closely at recycling. In many areas, the East Coast especially, recycling is already the least expensive waste-management option. For every ton of waste recycled, a city avoids paying for its disposal, which, in parts of New York, amounts to saving of more than \$100 per ton. Recycling also stimulates the local economy by creating jobs and trims the pollution control and energy costs of industries that make recycled products by giving them a more refined raw material.

36. What regulation was issued by New York State concerning beverage containers?

- A) Beverage companies should be responsible for collecting and reusing discarded plastic soda bottles.
- B) Throwaways should be collected by the state for recycling.
- C) A fee should be charged on used containers for recycling.
- D) Consumers had to pay for beverage containers and could get their money back on returning them.

37. The returned plastic bottles in New York used to _____.

- A) end up somewhere underground B) be turned into raw materials
- C) have a second-life value D) be separated from other rubbish

38. The key problem in dealing with returned plastic beverage containers is _____.

- A) to sell them at a profitable price B) how to turn them into useful things
- C) how to reduce their recycling costs D) to lower the prices for used materials

39. Recycling has become the first choice for the disposal of rubbish because _____.

- A) local governments find it easy to manage B) recycling has great appeal for the jobless
- C) recycling causes little pollution D) other methods are more expensive

40. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.

- A) rubbish is a potential remedy for the shortage of raw materials
- B) local governments in the U.S. can expect big profits from recycling
- C) recycling is to be recommended both economically and environmentally
- D) landfills will still be widely used for waste disposal

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

People living on parts of the south coast of England face a serious problem. In 1993, the owners of a large hotel and of several houses discovered, to their horror, that their gardens had disappeared overnight. The sea had eaten into the soft limestone cliffs on which they had been built. While experts were studying the problem, the hotel and several houses disappeared altogether, sliding down the cliff and into the sea.

Erosion(□□) of the white cliffs along the south coast of England has always been a problem but it has become more serious in recent years. Dozens of homes have had to be abandoned as the sea has crept farther and farther inland. Experts have studied the areas most affected and have drawn up a map for local people, forecasting the year in which their homes will be swallowed up by the hungry sea.

Angry owners have called on the Government to erect sea defenses to protect their homes. Government surveyors have pointed out that in most cases, this is impossible. New sea walls would cost hundreds of millions of pounds and would merely make the waves and currents go further along the coast, shifting the problem from one area to another. The danger is likely to continue, they say, until the waves reach an inland area of hard rock which will not be eaten as limestone is. Meanwhile, if you want to buy a cheap house with an uncertain future, apply to a house agent in one of the threatened areas on the south coast of England. You can get a house for a knockdown price but it may turn out to be a knockdown home.

11. What is the cause of the problem that people living on parts of the south coast of England face?

A) The disappearance of hotels, houses and gardens. B) The experts' lack of knowledge.

- C) The rising of the sea level. D) The washing-away of limestone cliffs.
12. The erosion of the white cliffs in the south of England _____.
A) will soon become a problem for people living in central England
B) has now become a threat to the local residents
C) is quickly changing the map of England
D) can be stopped if proper measures are taken
13. The experts' study on the problem of erosion can _____.
A) lead to its eventual solution B) provide an effective way to slow it down
C) help to prevent it from worsening D) warn people whose homes are in danger
14. It is not feasible to build sea defenses to protect against erosion because _____.
A) it is too costly and will endanger neighbouring areas
B) the government is too slow in taking action
C) they will be easily knocked down by waves and currents
D) house agents along the coast do not support the idea
15. According to the author, when buying a house along the south coast of England, people should _____.
A) be aware of the potential danger involved
B) guard against being cheated by the house agent
C) take the quality of the house into consideration
D) examine the house carefully before making a decision

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Sport is not only physically challenging, but it can also be mentally challenging. Criticism from coaches, parents, and other teammates, as well as pressure to win can create an excessive amount of anxiety or stress for young athletes(运动员). Stress can be physical, emotional, or psychological, and research has indicated that it can lead to burnout. Burnout has been described as dropping or quitting of an activity that was at one time enjoyable.

The early years of development are critical years for learning about oneself. The sport setting is one where valuable experiences can take place. Young athletes can, for example, learn how to cooperate with others, make friends, and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children. Youngsters may take their parents' and coaches' criticisms to heart and find a flaw(缺陷) in themselves.

Coaches and parents should also be cautious that youth sport

participation does not become work for children. The outcome of the game should not be more important than the process of learning the sport and other life lessons. In today's youth sport setting, young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport. Following a game, many parents and coaches focus on the outcome and find fault with youngsters' performances. Positive reinforcement should be provided regardless of the outcome. Research indicates that positive reinforcement motivates and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. Again, criticism can create high levels of stress, which can lead to burnout.

16. An effective way to prevent the burnout of young athletes is _____.

- A) to make sports less competitive
- B) to make sports more challenging
- C) to reduce their mental stress
- D) to increase their sense of success

17. According to the passage sport is positive for young people in that _____.

- A) it can help them learn more about society
- B) it teaches them how to set realistic goals for themselves
- C) it enables them to find flaws in themselves
- D) it can provide them with valuable experiences

18. Many coaches and parents are in the habit of criticizing young athletes _____.

- A) without realizing criticism may destroy their self confidence
- B) in order to make them remember life's lessons
- C) believing that criticism is beneficial for their early development
- D) so as to put more pressure on them

19. According to the passage parents and coaches should _____.

- A) help children to win every game
- B) pay more attention to letting children enjoy sports
- C) enable children to understand the positive aspect of sports
- D) train children to cope with stress

20. The author's purpose in writing the passage is _____.

- A) to persuade young children not to worry about criticism
- B) to stress the importance of positive reinforcement to children
- C) to discuss the skill of combining criticism with encouragement
- D) to teach young athletes how to avoid burnout

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Humanity uses a little less than half the water available worldwide. Yet occurrences of shortages and droughts(干旱) are causing famine and distress in some areas, and industrial and agricultural by-products are polluting water

supplies. Since the world's population is expected to double in the next 50 years, many experts think we are on the edge of a widespread water crisis.

But that doesn't have to be the outcome. Water shortages do not have to trouble the world—if we start valuing water more than we have in the past. Just as we began to appreciate petroleum more after the 1970s oil crises, today we must start looking at water from a fresh economic perspective. We can no longer afford to consider water a virtually free resource of which we can use as much as we like in any way we want.

Instead, for all uses except the domestic demand of the poor, governments should price water to reflect its actual value. This means charging a fee for the water itself as well as for the supply costs.

Governments should also protect this resource by providing water in more economically and environmentally sound ways. For example, often the cheapest way to provide irrigation() water in the dry tropics is through small-scale projects, such as gathering rainfall in depressions() and pumping it to nearby cropland.

No matter what steps governments take to provide water more efficiently, they must change their institutional and legal approaches to water use. Rather than spread control among hundreds or even thousands of local, regional, and national agencies that watch various aspects of water use, countries should set up central authorities to coordinate water policy.

21. What is the real cause of the potential water crisis?

- A) The world population is increasing faster and faster.
- B) Half of the world's water resources have been seriously polluted.
- C) Humanity has not placed sufficient value on water resources.
- D) Only half of the world's water can be used.

22. As indicated in the passage, the water problem _____.

- A) has been exaggerated by some experts in the field
- B) is underestimated by government organizations at different levels
- C) poses a challenge to the technology of building reservoirs
- D) is already serious in certain parts of the world

23. According to the author, the water price should _____.

- A) correspond to its real value
- B) be reduced to the minimum
- C) stimulate domestic demand
- D) take into account the occurrences of droughts

24. The author says that in some hot and dry areas it is advisable to _____.

- A) build big lakes to store water
- B) construct big pumping stations
- C) channel water from nearby rivers to cropland
- D) build small and cheap irrigation systems

25. In order to raise the efficiency of the water supply, measures should be taken to _____.

- A) centralize the management of water resources
- B) increase the sense of responsibility of agencies at all levels
- C) guarantee full protection of the environment

D) encourage local and regional control of water resources

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

We can see how the product life cycle works by looking at the introduction of instant coffee. When it was introduced, most people did not like it as well as "regular" coffee, and it took several years to gain general acceptance (introduction stage). At one point, though, instant coffee grew rapidly in popularity, and many brands were introduced (stage of rapid growth). After a while, people became attached to one brand and sales leveled off (stage of maturity). Sales went into a slight decline(□□) when freeze-dried coffees were introduced (stage of decline).

The importance of the product life cycle to marketers is this: Different stages in the product life cycle call for different strategies. The goal is to extend product life so that sales and profits do not decline. One strategy is called market modification. It means that marketing managers look for new users and market sections. Did you know, for example, that the backpacks that so many students carry today were originally designed for the military?

Market modification also means searching for increased usage among present customers or going for a different market, such as senior citizens. A marketer may re-position the product to appeal to new market sections.

Another product extension strategy is called product modification. It involves changing product quality, features, or style to attract new users or more usage from present users. American auto manufacturers are using quality improvement as one way to recapture world markets. Note, also, how auto manufacturers once changed styles dramatically from year to year to keep demand from falling.

26. According to the passage, when people grow fond of one particular brand of a product, its sales will _____.

- A) decrease gradually B) remain at the same level
C) become unstable D) improve enormously

27. The first paragraph tells us that a new product is _____.

- A) not easily accepted by the public B) often inferior to old ones at first
C) often more expensive than old ones D) usually introduced to satisfy different tastes

28. Marketers need to know which of the four stages a product is in so as to _____.

- A) promote its production B) work out marketing policies
C) speed up its life cycle D) increase its popularity

29. The author mentions the example of "backpacks" (Line 5, Para. 2) to show

the importance of _____.

- A) pleasing the young as well as the old
- B) increasing usage among students
- C) exploring new market sections
- D) serving both military and civil needs

30. In order to recover their share of the world market, U.S. auto makers are _____.

- A) improving product quality
- B) increasing product features
- C) modernizing product style
- D) re-positioning their product in the market

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Some pessimistic experts feel that the automobile is bound to fall into disuse. They see a day in the not-too-distant future when all autos will be abandoned and allowed to rust. Other authorities, however, think the auto is here to stay. They hold that the car will remain a leading means of urban travel in the foreseeable future.

The motorcar will undoubtedly change significantly over the next 30 years. It should become smaller, safer, and more economical, and should not be powered by the gasoline engine. The car of the future should be far more pollution-free than present types.

Regardless of its power source, the auto in the future will still be the main problem in urban traffic congestion(□□). One proposed solution to this problem is the automated highway system.

When the auto enters the highway system, a retractable(□□□□) arm will drop from the auto and make contact with a rail, which is similar to those powering subway trains electrically. Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system, and control of the vehicle will pass to a central computer. The computer will then monitor all of the car's movements.

The driver will use a telephone to dial instructions about his destination into the system. The computer will calculate the best route, and reserve space for the car all the way to the correct exit from the highway. The driver will then be free to relax and wait for the buzzer(□□□) that will warn him of his coming exit. It is estimated that an automated highway will be able to handle 10,000 vehicles per hour, compared with the 1,500 to 2,000 vehicles that can be carried by a present-day highway.

21. One significant improvement in the future car will probably be _____.

A) its power source B) its driving system C) its monitoring system D) its seating capacity

22. What is the author's main concern?

A) How to render automobiles pollution-free.

B) How to make smaller and safer automobiles.

C) How to solve the problem of traffic jams.

D) How to develop an automated subway system.

23. What provides autos with electric power in an automated highway system?

A) A rail. B) An engine. C) A retractable arm. D) A computer controller.

24. In an automated highway system, all the driver needs to do is _____.

A) keep in the right lane B) wait to arrive at his destination

C) keep in constant touch with the computer center

D) inform the system of his destination by phone

25. What is the author's attitude toward the future of autos?

A) Enthusiastic. B) Pessimistic. C) Optimistic. D) Cautious.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Foxes and farmers have never got on well. These small dog-like animals have long been accused of killing farm animals. They are officially classified as harmful and farmers try to keep their numbers down by shooting or poisoning them.

Farmers can also call on the services of their local hunt to control the fox population. Hunting consists of pursuing a fox across the countryside, with a group of specially trained dogs, followed by men and women riding horses. When the dogs eventually catch the fox they kill it or a hunter shoots it.

People who take part in hunting think of it as a sport; they wear a special uniform of red coats and white trousers, and follow strict codes of behavior. But owning a horse and hunting regularly is expensive, so most hunters are wealthy.

It is estimated that up to 100,000 people watch or take part in fox hunting. But over the last couple of decades the number of people opposed to fox hunting, because they think it is brutal(残忍的), has risen sharply. Nowadays it is rare for a hunt to pass off without some kind of confrontation(对抗) between hunters and hunt saboteurs(破坏者). Sometimes these incidents lead to violence, but mostly saboteurs interfere with the hunt by misleading riders and disturbing the trail of the fox's smell, which the dogs follow.

Noisy confrontations between hunters and saboteurs have become so common that they are almost as much a part of hunting as the pursuit of

foxes itself. But this year supporters of fox hunting face a much bigger threat to their sport. A Labour Party Member of the Parliament, Mike Foster, is trying to get Parliament to approve a new law which will make the hunting of wild animals with dogs illegal. If the law is passed, wild animals like foxes will be protected under the ban in Britain.

26. Rich people in Britain have been hunting foxes _____.
A) for recreation B) in the interests of the farmers
C) to limit the fox population D) to show off their wealth
27. What is special about fox hunting in Britain?
A) It involves the use of a deadly poison.
B) It is a costly event which rarely occurs.
C) The hunters have set rules to follow.
D) The hunters have to go through strict training.
28. Fox hunting opponents often interfere in the game _____.
A) by resorting to violence B) by confusing the fox hunters
C) by taking legal action D) by demonstrating on the scene
29. A new law may be passed by the British Parliament to _____.
A) prohibit farmers from hunting foxes B) forbid hunting foxes with dogs
C) stop hunting wild animals in the countryside D) prevent large-scale fox hunting
30. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) killing foxes with poison is illegal
B) limiting the fox population is unnecessary
C) hunting foxes with dogs is considered cruel and violent
D) fox-hunting often leads to confrontation between the poor and the rich

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

For an increasing number of students at American universities, old is suddenly in. The reason is obvious: the graying of America means jobs, coupled with the aging of the baby-boom(□□□□) generation, a longer life span means that the nation's elderly population is bound to expand significantly over the next 50 years. By 2050, 25 percent of all Americans will be older than 65, up from 14 percent in 1995. The change poses profound questions for government and society, of course. But it also creates career opportunities in medicine and health professions, and in law and business as well. "In addition to the doctors, we're going to need more sociologists, biologists, urban planners and specialized lawyers," says Professor Edward Schneider of the University of Southern California's (USC) School of Gerontology(□□□).

Lawyers can specialize in "elder law," which covers everything from trusts

and estates to nursing-home abuse and age discrimination(□□). Businessmen see huge opportunities in the elder market because the baby boomers, 74 million strong, are likely to be the wealthiest group of retirees in human history. "Any student who combines an expert knowledge in gerontology with, say, an MBA or law degree will have a license to print money," one professor says.

Margarite Santos is a 21-year-old senior at USC. She began college as a biology major but found she was "really bored with bacteria." So she took a class in gerontology and discovered that she lied it. She says, "I did volunteer work in retirement homes and it was very satisfying."

31. "... Old is suddenly in" (Line 1, Para. 1) most probably means "_____".

- A) America has suddenly become a nation of old people
- B) gerontology has suddenly become popular
- C) more elderly professors are found on American campuses
- D) American colleges have realized the need of enrolling older students

32. With the aging of America, lawyers can benefit _____.

- A) from the adoption of the "elder law"
- B) from rendering special services to the elderly
- C) by enriching their professional knowledge
- D) by winning the trust of the elderly to promote their own interests

33. Why can businessmen make money in the emerging elder market?

- A) Retirees are more generous in spending money.
- B) They can employ more gerontologists.
- C) The elderly possess an enormous purchasing power.
- D) There are more elderly people working than before.

34. Who can make big money in the new century according to the passage?

- A) Retirees who are business-minded.
- B) The volunteer workers in retirement homes.
- C) College graduates with an MBA or law degree.
- D) Professionals with a good knowledge of gerontology.

35. It can be seen from the passage that the expansion of America's elderly population _____.

- A) will provide good job opportunities in many areas
- B) will impose an unbearable burden on society
- C) may lead to nursing home abuse and age discrimination
- D) will create new fields of study in universities

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The decline in moral standards—which has long concerned social analysts

—has at last captured the attention of average Americans. And Jean Bethke Elshtain, for one, is glad.

The fact the ordinary citizens are now starting to think seriously about the nation's moral climate, says this ethics() professor at the University of Chicago, is reason to hope that new ideas will come forward to improve it.

But the challenge is not to be underestimated. Materialism and individualism in American society are the biggest obstacles. "The thought that 'I'm in it for me' has become deeply rooted in the national consciousness," Ms. Elshtain says.

Some of this can be attributed to the disintegration of traditional communities, in which neighbors looked out for one another, she says. With today's greater mobility and with so many couples working, those bonds have been weakened, replaced by a greater emphasis on self.

In a 1996 poll of Americans, loss of morality topped the list of the biggest problems facing the U.S. and Elshtain says the public is correct to sense that: Data show that Americans are struggling with problems unheard of in the 1950s, such as classroom violence and a high rate of births to unmarried mothers.

The desire for a higher moral standard is not a lament() for some nonexistent "golden age," Elshtain says, nor is it a wishful() longing for a time that denied opportunities to women and minorities. Most people, in fact, favor the lessening of prejudice.

Moral decline will not be reversed until people find ways to counter the materialism in society, she says. "Slowly, you recognize that the things that matter are those that can't be bought."

36. Professor Elshtain is pleased to see that Americans _____.

- A) have adapted to a new set of moral standards
- B) are longing for the return of the good old days
- C) have realized the importance of material things
- D) are awakening to the lowering of their moral standards

37. The moral decline of American society is caused mainly by _____.

- A) its growing wealth B) the self-centeredness of individuals
- C) underestimating the impact of social changes
- D) the prejudice against women and minorities

38. Which of the following characterizes the traditional communities?

- A) Great mobility. B) Concern for one's neighbors.
- C) Emphasis on individual effort. D) Ever-weakening social bonds.

39. In the 1950s, classroom violence _____.

- A) was something unheard of B) was by no means a rare occurrence
- C) attracted a lot of public attention D) began to appear in analysts' data

40. According to Elshtain, the current moral decline may be reversed _____.

- A) if people can return to the "golden age" B) when women and men enjoy equal rights
- C) when people rid themselves of prejudice D) if less emphasis is laid on

material things

2002 □ 6 □

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of stressful events. They appreciated the tricky point that any major change can be stressful. Negative events like "serious illness of a family member" were high on the list, but so were some positive life-changing events, like marriage. When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal with stress—it only shows how much you have to deal with. And we now know that the way you handle these events dramatically affects your chances of staying healthy.

By the early 1970s, hundreds of similar studies had followed Holmes and Rahe. And millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports. Somehow, the research got boiled down to a memorable message. Women's magazines ran headlines like "Stress causes illness!" If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events.

But such simplistic advice is impossible to follow. Even if stressful events are dangerous, many—like the death of a loved one—are impossible to avoid. Moreover, any warning to avoid all stressful events is a prescription(□□) for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble. Since any change can be stressful, a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, take a new job or move.

The notion that all stress makes you sick also ignores a lot of what we know about people. It assumes we're all vulnerable(□□□) and passive in the face of adversity(□□). But what about human initiative and creativity? Many come through periods of stress with more physical and mental vigor than they had before. We also know that a long time without change or challenge can lead to boredom, and physical and mental strain.

21. The result of Holmes-Rahe's medical research tells us _____.
A) the way you handle major events may cause stress B) what should be done to avoid stress
C) what kind of event would cause stress D) how to cope with sudden changes in life
22. The studies on stress in the early 1970's led to _____.
A) widespread concern over its harmful effects
B) great panic over the mental disorder it could cause
C) an intensive research into stress-related illnesses
D) popular avoidance of stressful jobs
23. The score of the Holmes-Rahe test shows _____.
A) how much pressure you are under B) how positive events can change your life
C) how stressful a major event can be D) how you can deal with life-changing events
24. Why is "such simplistic advice" (Line 1, Para. 3) impossible to follow?
A) No one can stay on the same job for long. B) No prescription is effective in relieving stress.
C) People have to get married someday. D) You could be missing opportunities as well.
25. According to the passage people who have experienced ups and downs may become _____.
A) nervous when faced with difficulties B) physically and mentally strained
C) more capable of coping with adversity D) indifferent toward what happens to them

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Most episodes of absent-mindedness—forgetting where you left something or wondering why you just entered a room—are caused by a simple lack of attention, says Schacter. "You're supposed to remember something, but you haven't encoded it deeply."

Encoding, Schacter explains, is a special way of paying attention to an event that has a major impact on recalling it later. Failure to encode properly can create annoying situations. If you put your mobile phone in a pocket, for example, and don't pay attention to what you did because you're involved in a conversation, you'll probably forget that the phone is in the jacket now hanging in your wardrobe(衣柜). "Your memory itself isn't failing you," says Schacter. "Rather, you didn't give your memory system the information it needed."

Lack of interest can also lead to absent-mindedness. "A man who can

recite sports statistics from 30 years ago," says Zelinski, "may not remember to drop a letter in the mailbox." Women have slightly better memories than men, possibly because they pay more attention to their environment, and memory relies on just that.

Visual cues can help prevent absent-mindedness, says Schacter. "But be sure the cue is clear and available," he cautions. If you want to remember to take a medication(□□) with lunch, put the pill bottle on the kitchen table—don't leave it in the medicine chest and write yourself a note that you keep in a pocket.

Another common episode of absent-mindedness: walking into a room and wondering why you're there. Most likely, you were thinking about something else. "Everyone does this from time to time," says Zelinski. The best thing to do is to return to where you were before entering the room, and you'll likely remember.

26. Why does the author think that encoding properly is very important?

- A) It helps us understand our memory system better.
- B) It enables us to recall something from our memory.
- C) It expands our memory capacity considerably.
- D) It slows down the process of losing our memory.

27. One possible reason why women have better memories than men is that _____.

- A) they have a wider range of interests
- B) they are more reliant on the environment
- C) they have an unusual power of focusing their attention
- D) they are more interested in what's happening around them

28. A note in the pocket can hardly serve as a reminder because _____.

- A) it will easily get lost
- B) it's not clear enough for you to read
- C) it's out of your sight
- D) it might get mixed up with other things

29. What do we learn from the last paragraph?

- A) If we focus our attention on one thing, we might forget another.
- B) Memory depends to a certain extent on the environment.
- C) Repetition helps improve our memory.
- D) If we keep forgetting things, we'd better return to where we were.

30. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The process of gradual memory loss.
- B) The causes of absent-mindedness.
- C) The impact of the environment on memory.
- D) A way if encoding and recalling.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

It is hard to track the blue whale, the ocean's largest creature, which has almost been killed off by commercial whaling and is now listed as an endangered species. Attaching radio devices to it is difficult, and visual sightings are too unreliable to give real insight into its behavior.

So biologists were delighted early this year when, with the help of the Navy, they were able to track a particular blue whale for 43 days, monitoring its sounds. This was possible because of the Navy's formerly top-secret system of underwater listening devices spanning the oceans.

Tracking whales is but one example of an exciting new world just opening to civilian scientists after the cold war as the Navy starts to share and partly uncover its global network of underwater listening system built over the decades to track the ships of potential enemies.

Earth scientists announced at a news conference recently that they had used the system for closely monitoring a deep-sea volcanic eruption() for the first time and that they plan similar studies.

Other scientists have proposed to use the network for tracking ocean currents and measuring changes in ocean and global temperatures.

The speed of sound in water is roughly one mile a second—slower than through land but faster than through air. What is most important, different layers of ocean water can act as channels for sounds, focusing them in the same way a stethoscope() does when it carries faint noises from a patient's chest to a doctor's ear. This focusing is the main reason that even relatively weak sounds in the ocean, especially low-frequency ones, can often travel thousands of miles.

31. The passage is chiefly about _____.

- A) an effort to protect an endangered marine species
- B) the civilian use of a military detection system
- C) the exposure of a U.S. Navy top-secret weapon
- D) a new way to look into the behavior of blue whales

32. The underwater listening system was originally designed _____.

- A) to trace and locate enemy vessels
- B) to monitor deep-sea volcanic eruptions
- C) to study the movement of ocean currents
- D) to replace the global radio communications network

33. The deep-sea listening system makes use of _____.

- A) the sophisticated technology of focusing sounds under water
- B) the capability of sound to travel at high speed
- C) the unique property of layers of ocean water in transmitting sound
- D) low-frequency sounds traveling across different layers of water

34. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) new radio devices should be developed for tracking the endangered blue whales
- B) blue whales are no longer endangered with the use of the new listening system

- C) opinions differ as to whether civilian scientists should be allowed to use military technology
- D) military technology has great potential in civilian use
35. Which of the following is true about the U.S. Navy underwater listening network?
- A) It is now partly accessible to civilian scientists.
- B) It has been replaced by a more advanced system.
- C) It became useless to the military after the cold war.
- D) It is indispensable in protecting endangered species.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The fitness movement that began in the late 1960s and early 1970s centered around aerobic exercise(有氧运动). Millions of individuals became engaged in a variety of aerobic activities, and literally thousands of health spas developed around the country to capitalize(利用) on this emerging interest in fitness, particularly aerobic dancing for females. A number of fitness spas existed prior to this aerobic fitness movement, even a national chain with spas in most major cities. However, their focus was not on aerobics, but rather on weight-training programs designed to develop muscular mass, strength, and endurance in their primarily male enthusiasts. These fitness spas did not seem to benefit financially from the aerobic fitness movement to better health, since medical opinion suggested that weight-training programs offered few, if any, health benefits. In recent years, however, weight training has again become increasingly popular for males and for females. Many current programs focus not only on developing muscular strength and endurance but on aerobic fitness as well.

Historically, most physical-fitness tests have usually included measures of muscular strength and endurance, not for health-related reasons, but primarily because such fitness components have been related to performance in athletics. However, in recent years, evidence has shown that training programs designed primarily to improve muscular strength and endurance might also offer some health benefits as well. The American College of Sports Medicine now recommends that weight training be part of a total fitness program for healthy Americans. Increased participation in such training is one of the specific physical activity and fitness objectives of Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives.

36. The word "spas" (Line 3, Para. 1) most probably refers to _____.
A) sports activities B) places for physical exercise
C) recreation centers D) athletic training programs

37. Early fitness spas were intended mainly for _____.
A) the promotion of aerobic exercise B) endurance and muscular development
C) the improvement of women's figures D) better performance in aerobic dancing
38. What was the attitude of doctors towards weight training in health improvement?
A) Positive. B) Indifferent. C) Negative. D) Cautious.
39. People were given physical fitness tests in order to find out _____.
A) how well they could do in athletics
B) what their health condition was like
C) what kind of fitness center was suitable for them
D) whether they were fit for aerobic exercise
40. Recent studies have suggested that weight training _____.
A) has become an essential part of people's life B) may well affect the health of the trainees
C) will attract more people in the days to come D) contributes to health improvement as well

2003 □ 1 □

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Like many of my generation, I have a weakness for hero worship. At some point, however, we all begin to question our heroes and our need for them. This leads us to ask: What is a hero?

Despite immense differences in cultures, heroes around the world generally share a number of characteristics that instruct and inspire people.

A hero does something worth talking about. A hero has a story of adventure to tell and a community who will listen. But a hero goes beyond mere fame.

Heroes serve powers or principles larger than themselves. Like high-voltage transformers, heroes take the energy of higher powers and step it down so that it can be used by ordinary people.

The hero lives a life worthy of imitation. Those who imitate a genuine hero experience life with new depth, enthusiasm, and meaning. A sure test for would-be heroes is what or whom do they serve? What are they willing to live and die for? If the answer or evidence suggests they serve only their own fame, they may be famous persons but not heroes.

Madonna and Michael Jackson are famous, but who would claim that their fans find life more abundant?

Heroes are catalysts(□ □ □) for change. They have a vision from the mountaintop. They have the skill and the charm to move the masses. They create new possibilities. Without Gandhi, India might still be part of the British Empire. Without Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, Jr., we might still have segregated(□ □ □) buses, restaurants, and parks. It may be possible for large-scale change to occur without leaders with magnetic personalities, but the pace of change would be slow, the vision uncertain, and the committee meetings endless.

11. Although heroes may come from different cultures, they _____.
A) generally possess certain inspiring characteristics
B) probably share some weaknesses of ordinary people
C) are often influenced by previous generations
D) all unknowingly attract a large number of fans
12. According to the passage, heroes are compared to high-voltage transformers in that _____.
A) they have a vision from the mountaintop
B) they have warm feelings and emotions
C) they can serve as concrete examples of noble principles
D) they can make people feel stronger and more confident
13. Madonna and Michael Jackson are not considered heroes because _____.
A) they are popular only among certain groups of people
B) their performances do not improve their fans morally
C) their primary concern is their own financial interests
D) they are not clear about the principles they should follow
14. Gandhi and Martin Luther King are typical examples of outstanding leaders who _____.
A) are good at demonstrating their charming characters
B) can move the masses with their forceful speeches
C) are capable of meeting all challenges and hardships
D) can provide an answer to the problems of their people
15. The author concludes that historical changes would _____.
A) be delayed without leaders with inspiring personal qualities
B) not happen without heroes making the necessary sacrifices
C) take place if there were heroes to lead the people
D) produce leaders with attractive personalities

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

According to a survey, which was based on the responses of over 188,000 students, today's traditional-age college freshmen are "more materialistic and less altruistic(□□□□)" than at any time in the 17 years of the poll.

Not surprising in these hard times, the student's major objective "is to be financially well off. Less important than ever is developing a meaningful philosophy of life." It follows then that today the most popular course is not literature or history but accounting.

Interest in teaching, social service and the "altruistic" fields is at a low. On the other hand, enrollment in business programs, engineering and computer science is way up.

That's no surprise either. A friend of mine (a sales representative for a chemical company) was making twice the salary of her college instructors her first year on the job—even before she completed her two-year associate degree.

While it's true that we all need a career, it is equally true that our civilization has accumulated an incredible amount of knowledge in fields far removed from our own and that we are better for our understanding of these other contributions—be they scientific or artistic. It is equally true that, in studying the diverse wisdom of others, we learn how to think. More important, perhaps, education teaches us to see the connections between things, as well as to see beyond our immediate needs.

Weekly we read of unions who went on strike for higher wages, only to drive their employer out of business. No company; no job. How shortsighted in the long run!

But the most important argument for a broad education is that in studying the accumulated wisdom of the ages, we improve our moral sense. I saw a cartoon recently which shows a group of businessmen looking puzzled as they sit around a conference table; one of them is talking on the intercom(□□□): "Miss Baxter," he says, "could you please send in someone who can distinguish right from wrong?"

From the long-term point of view, that's what education really ought to be about.

16. According to the author's observation, college students _____.

- A) have never been so materialistic as today
- B) have never been so interested in the arts
- C) have never been so financially well off as today
- D) have never attached so much importance to moral sense

17. The students' criteria for selecting majors today have much to do with _____.

- A) the influences of their instructors
- B) the financial goals they seek in life
- C) their own interpretations of the courses
- D) their understanding of the contributions of others

18. By saying "While it's true that... be they scientific or artistic" (Lines 1-3, Para. 5), the author means that _____.

- A) business management should be included in educational programs
- B) human wisdom has accumulated at an extraordinarily high speed
- C) human intellectual development has reached new heights
- D) the importance of a broad education should not be overlooked

19. Studying the diverse wisdom of others can _____.

- A) create varying artistic interests
- B) help people see things in their right perspective
- C) help improve connections among people
- D) regulate the behavior of modern people

20. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A) Businessmen absorbed in their career are narrow-minded.
 - B) Managers often find it hard to tell right from wrong.
 - C) People engaged in technical jobs lead a more rewarding life.
 - D) Career seekers should not focus on immediate interests only.

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

New technology links the world as never before. Our planet has shrunk. It's now a "global village" where countries are only seconds away by fax or phone or satellite link. And, of course, our ability to benefit from this high-tech communications equipment is greatly enhanced by foreign language skills.

Deeply involved with this new technology is a breed of modern businesspeople who have a growing respect for the economic value of doing business abroad. In modern markets, success overseas often helps support domestic business efforts.

Overseas assignments are becoming increasingly important to advancement within executive ranks. The executive stationed in another country no longer need fear being "out of sight and out of mind." He or she can be sure that the overseas effort is central to the company's plan for success, and that promotions often follow or accompany an assignment abroad. If an employee can succeed in a difficult assignment overseas, superiors will have greater confidence in his or her ability to cope back in the United States where cross-cultural considerations and foreign language issues are becoming more and more prevalent (□□□).

Thanks to a variety of relatively inexpensive communications devices with business applications, even small businesses in the United States are able to get into international markets.

English is still the international language of business. But there is an ever-growing need for people who can speak another language. A second language isn't generally required to get a job in business, but having language skills gives a candidate the edge when other qualifications appear to be equal.

The employee posted abroad who speaks the country's principal language has an opportunity to fast-forward certain negotiations, and can have the cultural insight to know when it is better to move more slowly. The employee at the home office who can communicate well with foreign clients over the telephone or by fax machine is an obvious asset to the firm.

21. What is the author's attitude toward high-tech communications equipment?
- A) Critical. B) Prejudiced. C) Indifferent. D) Positive.

22. With the increased use of high-tech communications equipment, businesspeople _____.
 A) have to get familiar with modern technology
 B) are gaining more economic benefits from domestic operations
 C) are attaching more importance to their overseas business
 D) are eager to work overseas
23. In this passage, "out of sight and out of mind" (Lines 2-3, Para. 3) probably means _____.
 A) being unable to think properly for lack of insight
 B) being totally out of touch with business at home
 C) missing opportunities for promotion when abroad
 D) leaving all care and worry behind
24. According to the passage, what is an important consideration of international corporations in employing people today?
 A) Connections with businesses overseas. B) Ability to speak the client's language.
 C) Technical know-how. D) Business experience.
25. The advantage of employees having foreign language skills is that they can _____.
 A) better control the whole negotiation process
 B) easily find new approaches to meet market needs
 C) fast-forward their proposals to headquarters
 D) easily make friends with businesspeople abroad

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

In recent years, Israeli consumers have grown more demanding as they've become wealthier and more worldly-wise. Foreign travel is a national passion; this summer alone, one in 10 citizens will go abroad. Exposed to higher standards of service elsewhere, Israelis are returning home expecting the same. American firms have also begun arriving in large numbers. Chains such as KFC, McDonald's and Pizza Hut are setting a new standard of customer service, using strict employee training and constant monitoring to ensure the friendliness of frontline staff. Even the American habit of telling departing customers to "Have a nice day" has caught on all over Israel. "Nobody wakes up in the morning and says, 'Let's be nicer,'" says Itsik Cohen, director of a consulting firm. "Nothing happens without competition."

Privatization, or the threat of it, is a motivation as well. Monopolies() that until recently have been free to take their customers for granted now fear what Michael Perry, a marketing professor, calls "the revengeful()"

consumer." When the government opened up competition with Bezaq, the phone company, its international branch lost 40% of its market share, even while offering competitive rates. Says Perry, "People wanted revenge for all the years of bad service." The electric company, whose monopoly may be short-lived, has suddenly mopped requiring users to wait half a day for a repairman. Now, appointments are scheduled to the half-hour. The graceless El Al Airlines, which is already at auction(□□), has retrained its employees to emphasize service and is boasting about the results in an ad campaign with the slogan, "You can feel the change in the air." For the first time, praise outnumbers complaints on customer survey sheets.

26. It may be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) customer service in Israel is now improving
- B) wealthy Israeli customers are hard to please
- C) the tourist industry has brought chain stores to Israel
- D) Israeli customers prefer foreign products to domestic ones

27. In the author's view, higher service standards are impossible in Israel _____.

- A) if customer complaints go unnoticed by the management
- B) unless foreign companies are introduced in greater numbers
- C) if there's no competition among companies
- D) without strict routine training of employees

28. If someone in Israel today needs a repairman in case of a power failure, _____.

- A) they can have it fixed in no time
- B) it's no longer necessary to make an appointment
- C) the appointment takes only half a day to make
- D) they only have to wait half an hour at most

29. The example of El Al Airlines shows that _____.

- A) revengeful customers are a threat to the monopoly of enterprises
- B) an ad campaign is a way out for enterprises in financial difficulty
- C) a good slogan has great potential for improving service
- D) staff retraining is essential for better service

30. Why did Bezaq's international branch lose 40% of its market share?

- A) Because the rates it offered were not competitive enough.
- B) Because customers were dissatisfied with its past service.
- C) Because the service offered by its competitors was far better.
- D) Because it no longer received any support from the government.

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

On average, American kids ages 3 to 12 spent 29 hours a week in school, eight hours more that they did in 1981. They also did more household work and participated in more of such organized activities as soccer and ballet(□□□).

Involvement in sports, in particular, rose almost 50% from 1981 to 1997: boys now spend an average of four hours a week playing sports; girls log half that time. All in all, however, children's leisure time dropped from 40% of the day in 1981 to 25%

"Children are affected by the same time crunch(□□) that affects their parents," says Sandra Hofferth, who headed the recent study of children's timetable. A chief reason, she says, is that more mothers are working outside the home. (Nevertheless, children in both double-income and "male breadwinner" households spent comparable amounts of time interacting with their parents 19 hours and 22 hours respectively. In contrast, children spent only 9 hours with their single mothers.)

All work and no play could make for some very messed-up kids. "Play is the most powerful way a child explores the world and learns about himself," says T. Berry Brazelton, professor at Harvard Medical School. Unstructured play encourages independent thinking and allows the young to negotiate their relationships with their peers, but kids ages 3 to 12 spent only 12 hours a week engaged in it.

The children sampled spent a quarter of their rapidly decreasing "free time" watching television. But that, believe it or not, was one of the findings parents might regard as good news. If they're spending less time in front of the TV set, however, kids aren't replacing it with reading. Despite efforts to get kids more interested in books, the children spent just over an hour a week reading. Let's face it, who's got the time?

21. By mentioning "the same time crunch" (Line 1, Para. 2) Sandra Hofferth means _____.
A) children have little time to play with their parents
B) children are not taken good care of by their working parents
C) both parents and children suffer from lack of leisure time
D) both parents and children have trouble managing their time
22. According to the author, the reason given by Sandra Hofferth for the time crunch is _____.
A) quite convincing B) partially true C) totally groundless D) rather confusing
23. According to the author a child develops better if _____.
A) he has plenty of time reading and studying
B) he is left to play with his peers in his own way
C) he has more time participating in school activities
D) he is free to interact with his working parents
24. The author is concerned about the fact that American kids _____.
A) are engaged in more and more structured activities
B) are increasingly neglected by their working mothers
C) are spending more and more time watching TV
D) are involved less and less in household work
25. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A) extracurricular activities promote children's intelligence
B) most children will turn to reading with TV sets switched off
C) efforts to get kids interested in reading have been fruitful
D) most parents believe reading to be beneficial to children

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Henry Ford, the famous U.S. inventor and car manufacturer, once said, "The business of America is business." By this he meant that the U.S. way of life is based on the values of the business world.

Few would argue with Ford's statement. A brief glimpse at a daily newspaper vividly shows how much people in the United States think about business. For example, nearly every newspaper has a business section, in which the deals and projects, finances and management, stock prices and labor problems of corporations are reported daily. In addition, business news can appear in every other section. Most national news has an important financial aspect to it. Welfare, foreign aid, the federal budget, and the policies of the Federal Reserve Bank are all heavily affected by business. Moreover, business news appears in some of the unlikeliest places. The world of arts and entertainment is often referred to as "the entertainment industry" or "show

business."

The positive side of Henry Ford's statement can be seen in the prosperity that business has brought to U.S. life. One of the most important reasons so many people from all over the world come to live in the United States is the dream of a better job. Jobs are produced in abundance(□□□) because the U.S. economic system is driven by competition. People believe that this system creates more wealth, more jobs, and a materially better way of life.

The negative side of Henry Ford's statement, however, can be seen when the word business is taken to mean big business. And the term big business—referring to the biggest companies, is seen in opposition to labor. Throughout U.S. history working people have had to fight hard for higher wages, better working conditions, and the fight to form unions. Today, many of the old labor disputes are over, but there is still some employee anxiety. Downsizing—the laying off of thousands of workers to keep expenses low and profits high—creates feelings of insecurity for many.

26. The United States is a typical country _____.
A) which encourages free trade at home and abroad
B) where people's chief concern is how to make money
C) where all businesses are managed scientifically
D) which normally works according to the federal budget
27. The influence of business in the U.S. is evidenced by the fact that _____.
A) most newspapers are run by big businesses
B) even public organizations concentrate on working for profits
C) Americans of all professions know how to do business
D) even arts and entertainment are regarded as business
28. According to the passage, immigrants choose to settle in the U.S., dreaming that _____.
A) they can start profitable businesses there
B) they can be more competitive in business
C) they will make a fortune overnight there
D) they will find better chances of employment
29. Henry Ford's statement can be taken negatively because _____.
A) working people are discouraged to fight for their fights
B) there are many industries controlled by a few big capitalists
C) there is a conflicting relationship between big corporations and labor
D) public services are not run by the federal government
30. A company's efforts to keep expenses low and profits high may result in _____.
A) reduction in the number of employees B) improvement of working conditions
C) fewer disputes between labor and management D) a rise in workers' wages

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Professor Smith recently persuaded 35 people, 23 of them women, to keep a diary of all their absent-minded actions for a fortnight. When he came to analyse their embarrassing lapses() in a scientific report, he was surprised to find that nearly all of them fell into a few groupings, Nor did the lapses appear to be entirely random().

One of the women, for instance, on leaving her house for work one morning threw her dog her earrings and tried to fix a dog biscuit on her ear. "The explanation for this is that the brain is like a computer," explains the professor. "People programme themselves to do certain activities regularly. It was the woman's custom every morning to throw her dog two biscuits and then put on her earrings. But somehow the action got reversed in the programme," About one in twenty of the incidents the volunteers reported were these "programme assembly failures."

Altogether the volunteers logged 433 unintentional actions that they found themselves doing—an average of twelve each, There appear to be peak periods in the day when we are at our zaniest(). These are two hours sometime between eight a.m. and noon, between four and six p.m. with a smaller peak between eight and ten p.m. "Among men the peak seems to be when a changeover in brain 'programmes' occurs, as for instance between going to and from work." Women on average reported slightly more lapses—12.5 compared with 10.9 for men—probably because they were more reliable reporters.

A startling finding of the research is that the absent-minded activity is a hazard of doing things in which we are skilled. Normally, you would expect that skill reduces the number of errors we make. But trying to avoid silly slips by concentrating more could make things a lot worse—even dangerous.

31. In his study Professor Smith asked the subjects _____.

- A) to keep track of people who tend to forget things
- B) to report their embarrassing lapses at random
- C) to analyse their awkward experiences scientifically
- D) to keep a record of what they did unintentionally

32. Professor Smith discovered that _____.

- A) certain patterns can be identified in the recorded incidents
- B) many people were too embarrassed to admit their absent-mindedness
- C) men tend to be more absent-minded than women
- D) absent-mindedness is an excusable human weakness

33. "Programme assembly failures" (Line 6-7, Para. 2) refers to the phenomenon that people _____.

- A) often fail to programme their routines beforehand

- B) tend to make mistakes when they are in a hurry
 - C) unconsciously change the sequence of doing things
 - D) are likely to mess things up if they are too tired
34. We learn from the third paragraph that _____.
- A) absent-mindedness tends to occur during certain hours of the day
 - B) women are very careful to perform actions during peak periods
 - C) women experience more peak periods of absent-mindedness
 - D) men's absent-mindedness often results in funny situations
35. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
- A) people should avoid doing important things during peak periods of lapses
 - B) hazards can be avoided when people do things they are good at
 - C) people should be careful when programming their actions
 - D) lapses cannot always be attributed to lack of concentration

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

It's no secret that many children would be healthier and happier with adoptive parents than with the parents that nature dealt them. That's especially true of children who remain in abusive homes because the law blindly favors biological parents. It's also true of children who suffer for years in foster homes(□□□□□□) because of parents who can't or won't care for them but refuse to give up custody(□□) rights.

Fourteen-year-old Kimberly Mays fits neither description, but her recent court victory could eventually help children who do. Kimberly has been the object of an angry custody baffle between the man who raised her and her biological parents, with whom she has never lived. A Florida judge ruled that the teenager can remain with the only father she's ever known and that her biological parents have "no legal claim" on her.

The ruling, though it may yet be reversed, sets aside the principle that biology is the primary determinant of parentage. That's an important development, one that's long overdue.

Shortly after birth in December 1978, Kimberly Mays and another infant were mistakenly switched and sent home with the wrong parents. Kimberly's biological parents, Ernest and Regina Twigg, received a child who died of a heart disease in 1988. Medical tests showed that the child wasn't the Twiggs' own daughter, but Kimberly only was, thus sparking a custody battle with Robert Mays. In 1989, the two families agreed that Mr. Mays would maintain custody with the Twiggs getting visiting fights. Those rights were ended when Mr. Mays decided that Kimberly was being harmed.

The decision to leave Kimberly with Mr. Mays rendered her suit debated.

But the judge made clear that Kimberly did have standing to sue(□□) on her own behalf. Thus he made clear that she was more than just property to be handled as adults saw fit.

Certainly, the biological link between parent and child is fundamental. But biological parents aren't always preferable to adoptive ones, and biological parentage does not convey an absolute ownership that cancels all the rights of children.

36. What was the primary consideration in the Florida judge's ruling?

- A) The biological link. B) The child's benefits.
- C) The traditional practice. D) The parents' feelings.

37. We can learn from the Kimberly case that _____.

- A) children are more than just personal possessions of their parents
- B) the biological link between parent and child should be emphasized
- C) foster homes bring children more pain and suffering than care
- D) biological parents shouldn't claim custody rights after their child is adopted

38. The Twiggs claimed custody rights to Kimberly because _____.

- A) they found her unhappy in Mr. Mays' custody B) they regarded her as their property
- C) they were her biological parents D) they felt guilty about their past mistake

39. Kimberly had been given to Mr. Mays _____.

- A) by sheer accident B) out of charity C) at his request D) for better care

40. The author's attitude towards the judge's ruling could be described as _____.

- A) doubtful B) critical C) cautious D) supportive

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

A recent study, published in last week's Journal of the American Medical Association, offers a picture of how risky it is to get a lift from a teenage driver. Indeed, a 16-year-old driver with three or more passengers is three times as likely to have a fatal accident as a teenager driving alone. By contrast, the risk of death for drivers between 30 and 59 decreases with each additional passenger.

The authors also found that the death rates for teenage drivers increased dramatically after 10 p.m., and especially after midnight, with passengers in the car, the driver was even more likely to die in a late-night accident.

Robert Foss, a scientist at the University of North Carolina Highway Safety Research Center, says the higher death rates for teenage drivers have less to do with "really stupid behavior" than with just a lack of driving experience. "The basic issue," he says, "is that adults who are responsible for issuing licenses fail to recognize how complex and skilled a task driving is."

Both he and the author of the study believe that the way to mitigate(□...□ □) the problem is to have states institute so-called graduated licensing systems, in which getting a license is a multistage process. A graduated license requires that a teenager first prove himself capable of driving in the presence of an adult, followed by a period of driving with night of passenger restrictions, before graduating to full driving privileges.

Graduated licensing systems have reduced teenage driver crashes, according to recent studies. About half of the states now have some sort of graduated licensing system in place, but only 10 of those states have restrictions on passengers. California is the strictest, with a novice(□□) driver prohibited from carrying any passenger under 20 (without the presence of an adult over 25) for the first six months.

21. Which of the following situations is most dangerous according to the passage?
- A) Adults giving a lift to teenagers on the highway after 10 p.m.
 - B) A teenager driving after midnight with passengers in the car.
 - C) Adults driving with three or more teenage passengers late at night.
 - D) A teenager getting a lift from a stranger on the highway at midnight.
22. According to Robert Foss, the high death rate of teenage drivers is mainly due to _____.
- A) their frequent driving at night B) their improper way of driving
 - C) their lack of driving experience D) their driving with passengers
23. According to Paragraph 3, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A) Teenagers should spend more time learning to drive.
 - B) Driving is a skill too complicated for teenagers to learn.
 - C) Restrictions should be imposed on teenagers applying to take driving lessons.
 - D) The licensing authorities are partly responsible for teenagers' driving accidents.
24. A suggested measure to be taken to reduce teenagers' driving accidents is that _____.
- A) driving in the presence of an adult should be made a rule
 - B) they should be prohibited from taking on passengers
 - C) they should not be allowed to drive after 10 p.m.
 - D) the licensing system should be improved
25. The present situation in about half of the states is that the graduated licensing system _____.
- A) is under discussion B) is about to be set up
 - C) has been put into effect D) has been perfected

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

If you know exactly what you want, the best route to a job is to get specialized training. A recent survey shows that companies like graduates in such fields as business and health care who can go to work immediately with very little on-the-job training.

That's especially true of booming fields that are challenging for workers. At Cornell's School of Hotel Administration, for example, bachelor's degree graduates get an average of four or five job offers with salaries ranging from the high teens to the low 20s and plenty of chances for rapid advancement. Large companies, especially, like a background of formal education coupled with work experience.

But in the long run, too much specialization doesn't pay off. Business, which has been flooded with MBAs, no longer considers the degree an automatic stamp of approval. The MBA may open doors and command a higher salary initially, but the impact of a degree washes out after five years.

As further evidence of the erosion() of corporate() faith in specialized degrees, Michigan State's Scheetz cites a pattern in corporate hiring practices, although companies tend to take on specialists as new hires, they often seek out generalists for middle and upper-level management. "They want someone who isn't constrained() by nuts and bolts to look at the big picture," says Scheetz.

This sounds suspiciously like a formal statement that you approve of the liberal-arts graduate. Time and again labor-market analysts mention a need for talents that liberal-arts majors are assumed to have: writing and communication skills, organizational skills, open-mindedness and adaptability, and the ability to analyze and solve problems, David Birch claims he does not hire anybody with an MBA or an engineering degree, "I hire only liberal-arts people because they have a less-than-canned way of doing things," says Birch. Liberal-arts means an academically thorough and strict program that includes literature, history, mathematics, economics, science, human behavior - plus a computer course or two. With that under your belt, you can feel free to specialize, "A liberal-arts degree coupled with an MBA or some other technical training is a very good combination in the marketplace," says Scheetz.

26. What kinds of people are in high demand on the job market?

- A) Students with a bachelor's degree in humanities.
- B) People with an MBA degree from top universities.
- C) People with formal schooling plus work experience.
- D) People with special training in engineering.

27. By saying "... but the impact of a degree washes out after five years" (Line 3-4, Para. 3), the author means _____.

- A) most MBA programs fail to provide students with a solid foundation
- B) an MBA degree does not help promotion to managerial positions
- C) MBA programs will not be as popular in five years' time as they are now
- D) in five years people will forget about the degree the MBA graduates have got

28. According to Scheetz's statement (Lines 4-5. Para. 4), companies prefer _____.

- A) people who have a strategic mind
- B) people who are talented in fine arts
- C) people who are ambitious and aggressive
- D) people who have received training in mechanics

29. David Birch claims that he only hires liberal-arts people because _____.

- A) they are more capable of handling changing situations
- B) they can stick to established ways of solving problems
- C) they are thoroughly trained in a variety of specialized fields

- D) they have attended special programs in management
30. Which of the following statements does the author support?
- A) Specialists are more expensive to hire than generalists.
- B) Formal schooling is less important than job training.
- C) On-the-job training is, in the long run, less costly.
- D) Generalists will outdo specialists in management.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

About six years ago I was eating lunch in a restaurant in New York City when a woman and a young boy sat down at the next table, I couldn't help overhearing parts of their conversation. At one point the woman asked: "So, how have you been?" And the boy - who could not have been more than seven or eight years old - replied. "Frankly, I've been feeling a little depressed lately."

This incident stuck in my mind because it confirmed my growing belief that children are changing. As far as I can remember, my friends and I didn't find out we were "depressed" until we were in high school.

The evidence of a change in children has increased steadily in recent years. Children don't seem childlike anymore. Children speak more like adults, dress more like adults and behave more like adults than they used to.

Whether this is good or bad is difficult to say, but it certainly is different. Childhood as it once was no longer exists, Why?

Human development is based not only on innate(□□□) biological states, but also on patterns of access to social knowledge. Movement from one social rote to another usually involves learning the secrets of the new status. Children have always been taught adult secrets, but slowly and in stages: traditionally, we tell sixth graders things we keep hidden from fifth graders.

In the last 30 years, however, a secret-revelation(□□) machine has been installed in 98 percent of American homes. It is called television, Television passes information, and indiscriminately(□□□□□), to all viewers alike, be they children or adults. Unable to resist the temptation, many children turn their attention from printed texts to the less challenging, more vivid moving pictures.

Communication through print, as a matter of fact, allows for a great deal of control over the social information to which children have access. Reading and writing involve a complex code of symbols that must be memorized and practices. Children must read simple books before they can read complex materials.

31. According to the author, feeling depressed is _____.

- A) a sure sign of a psychological problem in a child
 - B) something hardly to be expected in a young child
 - C) an inevitable sign of children's mental development
 - D) a mental scale present in all humans, including children
32. Traditionally, a child is supposed to learn about the adult world _____.
A) through contact with society B) gradually and under guidance
C) naturally and by biological instinct D) through exposure to social information
33. The phenomenon that today's children seem adult like is attributed by the author to _____.
A) the widespread influence of television
B) the poor arrangement of teaching content
C) the fast pace of human intellectual development
D) the constantly rising standard of living
34. Why is the author in favor of communication through print for children?
A) It enables children to gain more social information.
B) It develops children's interest in reading and writing.
C) It helps children to memorize and practice more.
D) It can control what children are to learn.
35. What does the author think of the change in today's children?
A) He feels amused by their premature behavior.
B) He thinks it is a phenomenon worthy of note.
C) He considers it a positive development. D) He seems to be upset about it.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

"Opinion" is a word that is used carelessly today. It is used to refer to matters of taste, belief, and judgment. This casual use would probably cause little confusion if people didn't attach too much importance to opinion. Unfortunately, most do attach great importance to it. "I have as much right to my opinion as you to yours," and "Everyone's entitled to his opinion," are common expressions. In fact, anyone who would challenge another's opinion is likely to be branded intolerant.

Is that label accurate? Is it intolerant to challenge another's opinion? It depends on what definition of opinion you have in mind. For example, you may ask a friend "What do you think of the new Ford cars?" And he may reply, "In my opinion, they're ugly." In this case, it would not only be intolerant to challenge his statement, but foolish. For it's obvious that by opinion he means his personal preference, a matter of taste. And as the old saying goes, "It's pointless to argue about matters of taste."

But consider this very different use of the term, a newspaper reports that the Supreme Court has delivered its opinion in a controversial case. Obviously the justices did not share their personal preferences, their mere likes and dislikes, they stated their considered judgment, painstakingly arrived at after thorough inquiry and deliberation.

Most of what is referred to as opinion falls somewhere between these two extremes. It is not an expression of taste. Nor is it careful judgment. Yet it may contain elements of both. It is a view or belief more or less casually arrived at, with or without examining the evidence.

Is everyone entitled to his opinion? Of course, this is not only permitted, but guaranteed. We are free to act on our opinions only so long as, in doing so, we do not harm others.

36. Which of the following statements is TRUE, according to the author?

- A) Everyone has a right to hold his own opinion.
- B) Free expression of opinions often leads to confusion.
- C) Most people tend to be careless in forming their opinions.
- D) Casual use of the word "opinion" often brings about quarrels.

37. According to the author, who of the following would be labeled as intolerant?

- A) Someone who turns a deaf ear to others' opinions.
- B) Someone who can't put up with others' tastes.
- C) Someone who values only their own opinions.
- D) Someone whose opinion harms other people.

38. The new Ford cars are cited as an example to show that _____.

- A) it is foolish to criticize a famous brand
- B) one should not always agree to others' opinions
- C) personal tastes are not something to be challenged
- D) it is unwise to express one's likes and dislikes in public

39. Considered judgment is different from personal preference in that _____.

- A) it is stated by judges in the court
- B) it reflects public like and dislikes
- C) it is a result of a lot of controversy
- D) it is based on careful thought

40. As indicated in the passage, being free to act on one's opinion _____.

- A) means that one can ignore other people's criticism
- B) means that one can impose his preferences on others
- C) doesn't mean that one has the right to do things at will
- D) doesn't mean that one has the right to charge others without evidence

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

I'm usually fairly skeptical about any research that concludes that people are either happier or unhappier or more or less certain of themselves than they were 50 years ago. While any of these statements might be true, they are practically impossible to prove scientifically. Still, I was struck by a report which concluded that today's children are significantly more anxious than children in the 1950s. In fact, the analysis showed, normal children ages 9 to 17 exhibit a higher level of anxiety today than children who were treated for mental illness 50 years ago.

Why are America's kids so stressed? The report cites two main causes: increasing physical isolation—brought on by high divorce rates and less involvement in community, among other things—and a growing perception that the world is a more dangerous place.

Given that we can't turn the clock back, adults can still do plenty to help the next generation cope.

At the top of the list is nurturing(□□) a better appreciation of the limits of individualism. No child is an island. Strengthening social ties helps build communities and protect individuals against stress.

To help kids build stronger connections with others, you can pull the plug on TVs and computers. Your family will thank you later. They will have more time for face-to-face relationships, and they will get more sleep.

Limit the amount of virtual(□□□) violence your children are exposed to. It's not just video games and movies; children see a lot of murder and crime on the local news.

Keep your expectations for your children reasonable. Many highly successful people never attended Harvard or Yale.

Make exercise part of your daily routine. It will help you cope with your

own anxieties and provide a good model for your kids. Sometimes anxiety is unavoidable. But it doesn't have to ruin your life.

21. The author thinks that the conclusions of any research about people's state of mind are _____.

A) surprising B) confusing C) illogical D) questionable

22. What does the author mean when he says, "we can't turn the clock back" (Line 1, Para. 3)?

A) It's impossible to slow down the pace of change.

B) The social reality children are facing cannot be changed.

C) Lessons learned from the past should not be forgotten.

D) It's impossible to forget the past.

23. According to an analysis, compared with normal children today, children treated as mentally ill 50 years ago _____.

A) were less isolated physically B) were probably less self-centered

C) probably suffered less from anxiety D) were considered less individualistic

24. The first and most important thing parents should do to help their children is _____.

A) to provide them with a safer environment B) to lower their expectations for them

C) to get them more involved socially D) to set a good model for them to follow

25. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?

A) Anxiety, though unavoidable, can be coped with.

B) Children's anxiety has been enormously exaggerated.

C) Children's anxiety can be eliminated with more parental care.

D) Anxiety, if properly controlled, may help children become mature.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

It is easier to negotiate initial salary requirement because once you are inside, the organizational constraints(□□) influence wage increases. One thing, however, is certain: your chances of getting the raise you feel you deserve are less if you don't at least ask for it. Men tend to ask for more, and they get more, and this holds true with other resources, not just pay increases. Consider Beth's story:

I did not get what I wanted when I did not ask for it. We had cubicle(□□□) offices and window offices. I sat in the cubicles with several male colleagues. One by one they were moved into window offices, while I remained in the cubicles, several males who were hired after me also went to offices. One in particular told me he was next in line for an office and that it had been part of

his negotiations for the job. I guess they thought me content to stay in the cubicles since I did not voice my opinion either way.

It would be nice if we all received automatic pay increases equal to our merit, but "nice" isn't a quality attributed to most organizations. If you feel you deserve a significant raise in pay, you'll probably have to ask for it.

Performance is your best bargaining chip(筹码) when you are seeking a raise. You must be able to demonstrate that you deserve a raise. Timing is also a good bargaining chip. If you can give your boss something he or she needs (a new client or a sizable contract, for example) just before merit pay decisions are being made, you are more likely to get the raise you want.

Use information as a bargaining chip too. Find out what you are worth on the open market.

What will someone else pay for your services?

Go into the negotiations prepared to place your chips on the table at the appropriate time and prepared to use communication style to guide the direction of the interaction.

26. According to the passage, before taking a job, a person should _____.

- A) demonstrate his capability
- B) give his boss a good impression
- C) ask for as much money as he can
- D) ask for the salary he hopes to get

27. What can be inferred from Beth's story?

- A) Prejudice against women still exists in some organizations.
- B) If people want what they deserve, they have to ask for it.
- C) People should not be content with what they have got.
- D) People should be careful when negotiating for a job.

28. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A) unfairness exists in salary increases
- B) most people are overworked and underpaid
- C) one should avoid overstating one's performance
- D) most organizations give their staff automatic pay raises

29. To get a pay raise, a person should _____.

- A) advertise himself on the job market
- B) persuade his boss to sign a long-term contract
- C) try to get inside information about the organization
- D) do something to impress his boss just before merit pay decisions

30. To be successful in negotiations, one must _____.

- A) meet his boss at the appropriate time
- B) arrive at the negotiation table punctually
- C) be good at influencing the outcome of the interaction
- D) be familiar with what the boss likes and dislikes

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

When families gather for Christmas dinner, some will stick to formal traditions dating back to Grandma's generation. Their tables will be set with the good dishes and silver, and the dress code will be Sunday-best.

But in many other homes, this china-and-silver elegance has given way to a stoneware(□□)-and-stainless informality, with dresses assuming an equally casual-Friday look. For hosts and guests, the change means greater simplicity and comfort. For makers of fine china in Britain, it spells economic hard times.

Last week Royal Doulton, the largest employer in Stoke-on-Trent, announced that it is eliminating 1,000 jobs—one-fifth of its total workforce. That brings to more than 4,000 the number of positions lost in 18 months in the pottery(□□) region. Wedgwood and other pottery factories made cuts earlier.

Although a strong pound and weak markets in Asia play a role in the downsizing, the layoffs in Stoke have their roots in earthshaking social shifts. A spokesman for Royal Doulton admitted that the company "has been somewhat slow in catching up with the trend" toward casual dining. Families eat together less often, he explained, and more people eat alone, either because they are single or they eat in front of television;

Even dinner parties, if they happen at all, have gone casual. In a time of long work hours and demanding family schedules, busy hosts insist, rightly, that it's better to share a takeout pizza on paper plates in the family room than to wait for the perfect moment or a "real" dinner party. Too often, the perfect moment never comes. Iron a fine-patterned tablecloth? Forget it. Polish the silver? Who has time?

Yet the loss of formality has its down side. The fine points of etiquette (□□) that children might once have learned at the table by observation or instruction from parents and grandparents ("Chew with your mouth closed." "Keep your elbows off the table.") must be picked up elsewhere. Some companies now offer etiquette seminars for employees who may be competent professionally but clueless socially.

31. The trend toward casual dining has resulted in _____.

- A) bankruptcy of fine china manufacturers
- B) shrinking of the pottery industry
- C) restructuring of large enterprises
- D) economic recession in Great Britain

32. Which of the following may be the best reason for casual dining?

- A) Family members need more time to relax.
- B) Busy schedules leave people no time for formality.
- C) People want to practice economy in times of scarcity.
- D) Young people won't follow the etiquette of the older generation.

33. It can be learned from the passage that Royal Doulton is _____.

- A) a retailer of stainless steel tableware B) a dealer in stoneware
C) a pottery chain store D) a producer of fine china
34. The main cause of the layoffs in the pottery industry is _____.
A) the increased value of the pound B) the economic recession in Asia
C) the change in people's way of life D) the fierce competition at home and abroad
35. Refined table manners, though less popular than before in current social life _____.
A) are still a must on certain occasions B) are bound to return sooner or later
C) are still being taught by parents at home D) can help improve personal relationships

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Some houses are designed to be smart. Others have smart designs. An example of the second type of house won an Award of Excellence from the American Institute of Architects.

Located on the shore of Sullivan's Island off the coast of South Carolina, the award-winning cube-shaped beach house was built to replace one smashed to pieces by Hurricane(飓风) Hugo 10 years ago. In September 1989, Hugo struck South Carolina, killing 18 people and damaging or destroying 36,000 homes in the state.

Before Hugo, many new houses built along South Carolina's shoreline were poorly constructed, and enforcement of building codes wasn't strict, according to architect Ray Huff, who created the cleverly-designed beach house. In Hugo's wake, all new shoreline houses are required to meet stricter, better-enforced codes. The new beach house on Sullivan's Island should be able to withstand a Category 3 hurricane with peak winds of 179 to 209 kilometers per hour.

At first sight, the house on Sullivan's Island looks anything but hurricane-proof. Its redwood shell makes it resemble "a large party lantern(灯笼)" at night, according to one observer. But looks can be deceiving. The house's wooden frame is reinforced with long steel rods to give it extra strength.

To further protect the house from hurricane damage, Huff raised it 2.7 meters off the ground on timber pilings—long, slender columns of wood anchored deep in the sand. Pilings might appear insecure, but they are strong enough to support the weight of the house. They also elevate the house above storm surges. The pilings allow the surges to run under the house instead of running into it. "These swells of water come ashore at tremendous speeds and cause most of the damage done to beach-front buildings," said

Huff.

Huff designed the timber pilings to be partially concealed by the house's ground-to-roof shell. "The shell masks the pilings so that the house doesn't look like it's standing with its pant legs pulled up," said Huff. In the event of a storm surge, the shell should break apart and let the waves rush under the house, the architect explained.

36. After the tragedy caused by Hurricane Hugo, new houses built along South Carolina's shore line are required _____.

- A) to be easily reinforced B) to look smarter in design
- C) to meet stricter building standards D) to be designed in the shape of cubes

37. The award-winning beach house is quite strong because _____.

- A) it is strengthened by steel rods B) it is made of redwood
- C) it is in the shape of a shell D) it is built with timber and concrete

38. Huff raised the house 2.7 meters off the ground on timber pilings in order to _____.

- A) withstand peak winds of about 200 km/hr B) anchor stronger pilings deep in the sand
- C) break huge sea waves into smaller ones D) prevent water from rushing into the house

39. The main function of the shell is _____.

- A) to strengthen the pilings of the house
- B) to give the house a better appearance
- C) to protect the wooden frame of the house
- D) to slow down the speed of the swelling water

40. It can be inferred from the passage that the shell should be _____.

- A) fancy-looking B) waterproof C) easily breakable D) extremely strong

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

A is for always getting to work on time.

B is for being extremely busy.

C is for the conscientious(□□□□□) way you do your job.

You may be all these things at the office, and more. But when it comes to getting ahead, experts say, the ABCs of business should include a P, for politics, as in office politics.

Dale Carnegie suggested as much more than 50 years ago: Hard work alone doesn't ensure career advancement. You have to be able to sell yourself and your ideas, both publicly and behind the scenes. Yet, despite the obvious rewards of engaging in office politics—a better job, a raise, praise—many people are still unable—or unwilling—to "play the game."

"People assume that office politics involves some manipulative(□□□□□) behavior," says Deborah Comer, an assistant professor of management at Hofstra University. "But politics derives from the word 'polite'. It can mean lobbying and forming associations. It can mean being kind and helpful, or even trying to please your superior, and then expecting something in return."

In fact, today, experts define office politics as proper behavior used to pursue one's own self-interest in the workplace. In many cases, this involves some form of socializing within the office environment—not just in large companies, but in small workplaces as well.

"The first thing people are usually judged on is their ability to perform well on a consistent basis," says Neil P Lewis, a management psychologist. "But if two or three candidates are up for a promotion, each of whom has reasonably similar ability, a manager is going to promote the person he or she likes best. It's simple human nature."

Yet, psychologists say, many employees and employers have trouble with

the concept of politics in the office. Some people, they say, have an idealistic vision of work and what it takes to succeed. Still others associate politics with flattery(□□), fearful that, if they speak up for themselves, they may appear to be flattering their boss for favors.

Experts suggest altering this negative picture by recognizing the need for some self-promotion.

11. "Office politics" (Line 2, Para. 4) is used in the passage to refer to _____.

- A) the code of behavior for company staff
- B) the political views and beliefs of office workers
- C) the interpersonal relationships within a company
- D) the various qualities required for a successful career

12. To get promoted, one must not only be competent but _____.

- A) give his boss a good impression
- B) honest and loyal to his company
- C) get along well with his colleagues
- D) avoid being too outstanding

13. Why are many people unwilling to "play the game" (Line 4, Para. 5)?

- A) They believe that doing so is impractical.
- B) They feel that such behavior is unprincipled.
- C) They are not good at manipulating colleagues.
- D) They think the effort will get them nowhere.

14. The author considers office politics to be _____.

- A) unwelcome at the workplace
- B) bad for interpersonal relationships
- C) indispensable to the development of company culture
- D) an important factor for personal advancement

15. It is the author's view that _____.

- A) speaking up for oneself is part of human nature
- B) self-promotion does not necessarily mean flattery
- C) hard work contributes very little to one's promotion
- D) many employees fail to recognize the need of flattery

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

As soon as it was revealed that a reporter for Progressive magazine had discovered how to make a hydrogen bomb, a group of firearm(□□) fans formed the National Hydrogen Bomb Association, and they are now lobbying against any legislation to stop Americans from owning one.

"The Constitution," said the association's spokesman, "gives everyone the right to own arms. It doesn't spell out what kind of arms. But since anyone can now make a hydrogen bomb, the public should be able to buy it to protect themselves."

"Don't you think it's dangerous to have one in the house, particularly

where there are children around?"

"The National Hydrogen Bomb Association hopes to educate people in the safe handling of this type of weapon. We are instructing owners to keep the bomb in a locked cabinet and the fuse(□□□) separately in a drawer."

"Some people consider the hydrogen bomb a very fatal weapon which could kill somebody."

The spokesman said, "Hydrogen bombs don't kill people—people kill people. The bomb is for self-protection and it also has a deterrent effect. If somebody knows you have a nuclear weapon in your house, they're going to think twice about breaking in."

"But those who want to ban the bomb for American citizens claim that if you have one locked in the cabinet, with the fuse in a drawer, you would never be able to assemble it in time to stop an intruder(□□□)."

"Another argument against allowing people to own a bomb is that at the moment it is very expensive to build one. So what your association is backing is a program which would allow the middle and upper classes to acquire a bomb while poor people will be left defenseless with just handguns."

16. According to the passage, some people started a national association so as to _____.

- A) block any legislation to ban the private possession of the bomb
- B) coordinate the mass production of the destructive weapon
- C) instruct people how to keep the bomb safe at home
- D) promote the large-scale sale of this newly invented weapon

17. Some people oppose the ownership of H-bombs by individuals on the grounds that _____.

- A) the size of the bomb makes it difficult to keep in a drawer
- B) most people don't know how to handle the weapon
- C) people's lives will be threatened by the weapon
- D) they may fall into the hands of criminals

18. By saying that the bomb also has a deterrent effect the spokesman means that it _____.

- A) will frighten away any possible intruders
- B) can show the special status of its owners
- C) will threaten the safety of the owners as well
- D) can kill those entering others' houses by force

19. According to the passage, opponents of the private ownership of H-bombs are very much worried that _____.

- A) the influence of the association is too powerful for the less privileged to overcome
- B) poorly-educated Americans will find it difficult to make use of the weapon
- C) the wide use of the weapon will push up living expenses tremendously
- D) the cost of the weapon will put citizens on an unequal basis

20. From the tone of the passage we know that the author is _____.

- A) doubtful about the necessity of keeping H-bombs at home for safety

- B) unhappy with those who vote against the ownership of H-bombs
- C) not serious about the private ownership of H-bombs
- D) concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Sign has become a scientific hot button. Only in the past 20 years have specialists in language study realized that signed languages are unique—a speech of the hand. They offer a new way to probe how the brain generates and understands language, and throw new light on an old scientific controversy: whether language, complete with grammar, is something that we are born With, or whether it is a learned behavior. The current interest in sign language has roots in the pioneering work of one rebel teacher at Gallaudet University in Washington, D. C., the world's only liberal arts university for deaf people.

When Bill Stokoe went to Gallaudet to teach English, the school enrolled him in a course in signing. But Stokoe noticed something odd: among themselves, students signed differently from his classroom teacher.

Stokoe had been taught a sort of gestural code, each movement of the hands representing a word in English. At the time, American Sign Language (ASL) was thought to be no more than a form of pidgin English(混合语). But Stokoe believed the "hand talk" his students used looked richer. He wondered: Might deaf people actually: have a genuine language? And could that language be unlike any other on Earth? It was 1955, when even deaf people dismissed their signing as "substandard". Stokoe's idea was academic heresy(异端).

It is 37 years later. Stokoe—now devoting his time to writing and editing books and journals and to producing video materials on ASL and the deaf culture—is having lunch at a cafe near the Gallaudet campus and explaining how he started a revolution. For decades educators fought his idea that signed languages are natural languages like English, French and Japanese. They assumed language must be based on speech, the modulation(调节) of sound. But sign language is based on the movement of hands, the modulation of space. "What I said," Stokoe explains, "is that language is not mouth stuff—it's brain stuff."

21. The study of sign language is thought to be _____.

- A) a new way to look at the learning of language
- B) a challenge to traditional, views on the nature of language
- C) an approach: to simplifying the grammatical structure of a language
- D) an attempt to clarify misunderstanding about the origin of language

22. The, present growing interest in sign language was stimulated by _____.
A) a famous scholar in the study of the human brain
B) a leading specialist in the study of liberal arts
C) an English teacher in a university for the deaf
D) some senior experts in American Sign Language
23. According to Stokoe, sign language is _____.
A) a Substandard language B) a genuine language
C) an artificial language D) an international language
24. Most educators objected to Stokoe's idea because they thought _____.
A) sign language was not extensively used even by deaf people
B) sign language was too artificial to be widely accepted
C) a language should be easy to use and understand
D) a language could only exist in the form of speech sounds
25. Stokoe's argument is based on his belief that _____.
A) sign language is as efficient as any other language
B) sign language is derived from natural language
C) language is a system of meaningful codes D) language is a product of the brain

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

It came as something of a surprise when Diana, Princess of Wales, made a trip to Angola in 1997, to support the Red Cross's campaign for a total ban on all anti-personnel landmines. Within hours of arriving in Angola, television screens around the World were filled with images of her comforting victims injured in explosions caused by landmines. "I knew the statistics," she said. "But putting a face to those figures brought the reality home to me; like When I met Sandra, a 13-year-old girl who had lost her leg, and people like her."

The Princess concluded, with a simple message: "We must stop landmines". And she used every opportunity during her visit to repeat this message.

But, back in London, her views were not shared by some members of the British government, which refused to support a ban on these weapons. Angry politicians launched an, attack on the Princess in the press. They described her as "very ill-informed" and a "loose cannon(□□□□□)."

The Princess responded by brushing aside the criticisms: "This is a distraction(□□) we do not need. All I'm trying to do is help."

Opposition parties, the media and the Public immediately voiced their support for the Princess. To make matters worse for the government, it soon emerged that the Princess's trip had been approved by the Foreign Office, and

that she was in fact very well-informed about both the situation in Angola and the British government's policy regarding landmines. The result was a severe embarrassment for the government.

To try and limit the damage, the Foreign Secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, claimed that the Princess's views on landmines were not very different from government policy, and that it was "working towards" a worldwide ban. The Defense Secretary, Michael Portillo, claimed the matter was "a misinterpretation or misunderstanding."

For the Princess, the trip to this war-torn country was an excellent opportunity to use her popularity to show the world how much destruction and suffering landmines can cause. She said that the experience had also given her the Chance to get closer to people and their problems.

26. Princess Diana paid a visit to Angola in 1997 _____.

- A) to voice her support for a total ban of landmines
- B) to clarify the British government's stand on landmines
- C) to investigate the sufferings of landmine victims there
- D) to establish her image as a friend of landmine victims

27. What did Diana mean when she said "... putting a face to those figures brought the reality home to me" (Line 5, Para. 1)?

- A) She just couldn't bear to meet the landmine victims face to face.
- B) The actual situation in Angola made her feel like going back home.
- C) Meeting the landmine victims in person made her believe the statistics.
- D) Seeing the pain of the victims made her realize the seriousness of the situation.

28. Some members of the British government criticized Diana because _____.

- A) she was ill-informed of the government's policy
- B) they were actually opposed to banning landmines
- C) she had not consulted the government before the visit
- D) they believed that she had misinterpreted the situation in Angola

29. How did Diana respond to the criticisms?

- A) She paid no attention to them.
- B) She made more appearances on TV.
- C) She met the 13-year-old girl as planned.
- D) She rose to argue with her opponents.

30. What did Princess Diana think of her visit to Angola?

- A) It had caused embarrassment to the British government.
- B) It had brought her closer to the ordinary people.
- C) It had greatly promoted her popularity.
- D) It had affected her relations with the British government.

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body aches all spell misery, but being able to tell if the cause is a cold or flu(□□) may make a difference in how long the misery lasts.

The American Lung Association (ALA) has issued new guidelines on combating colds and the flu, and one of the keys is being able to quickly tell the two apart. That's because the prescription drugs available for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness sets in. As for colds, the sooner a person starts taking over-the-counter remedy, the sooner relief will come.

The common cold and the flu are both caused by viruses. More than 200 viruses can cause cold symptoms, while the flu is caused by three viruses—flu A, B and C. There is no cure for either illness, but the flu can be prevented by the flu vaccine(□□), which is, for most people, the best way to fight the flu, according to the ALA.

But if the flu does strike, quick action can help. Although the flu and common cold have many similarities, there are some obvious signs to look for.

Cold symptoms such as stuffy nose, runny nose and scratchy throat typically develop gradually, and adults and teens often do not get a fever. On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic features of the flu for all ages. And in general, flu symptoms including fever and chills, sore throat and body aches come on suddenly and are more severe than cold symptoms.

The ALA notes that it may be particularly difficult to tell when infants and preschool age children have the flu. It advises parents to call the doctor if their small children have flu-like symptoms.

Both cold and flu symptoms can be eased with over-the-counter medications as well. However, children and teens with a cold or flu should not take aspirin for pain relief because of the risk of Reye syndrome(□□□), a rare

but serious condition of the liver and central nervous system.

There is, of course, no vaccine for the common cold. But frequent hand washing and avoiding close contact with people who have colds can reduce the likelihood of catching one.

11. According to the author, knowing the cause of the misery will help _____.

- A) shorten the duration of the illness
- B) the patient buy medicine over the counter
- C) the patient obtain cheaper prescription drugs
- D) prevent people from catching colds and the flu

12. We learn from the passage that _____.

- A) one doesn't need to take any medicine if he has a cold or the flu
- B) aspirin should not be included in over-the-counter medicines for the flu
- C) delayed treatment of the flu will harm the liver and central nervous system
- D) over-the-counter drugs can be taken to ease the misery caused by a cold or the flu

13. According to the passage, to combat the flu effectively, _____.

- A) one should identify the virus which causes it
- B) one should consult a doctor as soon as possible
- C) one should take medicine upon catching the disease
- D) one should remain alert when the disease is spreading

14. Which of the following symptoms will distinguish the flu from a cold?

- A) A stuffy nose. B) A high temperature. C) A sore throat. D) A dry cough.

15. If children have flu-like symptoms, their parents _____.

- A) are advised not to give them aspirin
- B) should watch out for signs of Reye syndrome
- C) are encouraged to take them to hospital for vaccination
- D) should prevent them from mixing with people running a fever

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

In a time of low academic achievement by children in the United States, many Americans are turning to Japan, a country of high academic achievement and economic success, for possible answers. However, the answers provided by Japanese preschools are not the ones Americans expected to find. In most Japanese preschools, surprisingly little emphasis is put on academic instruction. In one investigation, 300 Japanese and 210 American preschool teachers, child development specialists, and parents were asked about various aspects of early childhood education. Only 2 percent of the Japanese respondents(□ □ □ □) listed "to give children a good start

academically" as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. In contrast, over half the American respondents chose this as one of their top three choices. To prepare children for successful careers in first grade and beyond, Japanese schools do not teach reading, writing, and mathematics, but rather skills such as persistence, concentration, and the ability to function as a member of a group. The vast majority of young Japanese children are taught to read at home by their parents.

In the recent comparison of Japanese and American preschool education, 91 percent of Japanese respondents chose providing children with a group experience as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. Sixty-two percent of the more individually oriented(個別的志向) Americans listed group experience as one of their top three choices. An emphasis on the importance of the group seen in Japanese early childhood education continues into elementary school education.

Like in America, there is diversity in Japanese early childhood education. Some Japanese kindergartens have specific aims, such as early musical training or potential development. In large cities, some kindergartens are attached to universities that have elementary and secondary schools. Some Japanese parents believe that if their young children attend a university-based program, it will increase the children's chances of eventually being admitted to top-rated schools and universities. Several more progressive programs have introduced free play as a way out for the heavy intellectualizing in some Japanese kindergartens.

16. We learn from the first paragraph that many Americans believe _____.

- A) Japanese parents are more involved in preschool education than American parents
- B) Japan's economic success is a result of its scientific achievements
- C) Japanese preschool education emphasizes academic instruction
- D) Japan's higher education is superior to theirs

17. Most Americans surveyed believe that preschools should also attach importance to _____.

- A) problem solving B) group experience
- C) parental guidance D) individually-oriented development

18. In Japan's preschool education, the focus is on _____.

- A) preparing children academically B) developing children's artistic interests
- C) tapping children's potential D) shaping children's character

19. Free play has been introduced in some Japanese kindergartens in order to _____.

- A) broaden children's horizon B) cultivate children's creativity
- C) lighten children's study load D) enrich children's knowledge

20. Why do some Japanese parents send their children to university-based kindergartens?

- A) They can do better in their future studies.
- B) They can accumulate more group experience there.

- C) They can be individually oriented when they grow up.
- D) They can have better chances of getting a first-rate education.

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Lead deposits, which accumulated in soil and snow during the 1960's and 70's, were primarily the result of leaded gasoline emissions originating in the United States. In the twenty years that the Clean Air Act has mandated unleaded gas use in the United States, the lead accumulation worldwide has decreased significantly.

A study published recently in the journal *Nature* shows that air-borne leaded gas emissions from the United States were the leading contributor to the high concentration of lead in the snow in Greenland. The new study is a result of the continued research led by Dr. Charles Boutron, an expert on the impact of heavy metals on the environment at the National Center for Scientific Research in France. A study by Dr. Boutron published in 1991 showed that lead levels in arctic(□□□) snow were declining.

In his new study, Dr. Boutron found the ratios of the different forms of lead in the leaded gasoline used in the United States were different from the ratios of European, Asian and Canadian gasolines and thus enabled scientists to differentiate (□ □) the lead sources. The dominant lead ratio found in Greenland snow matched that found in gasoline from the United States.

In a study published in the journal *Ambio*, scientists found that lead levels in soil in the Northeastern United States had decreased markedly since the introduction of unleaded gasoline.

Many scientists had believed that the lead would stay in soil and snow for a longer period.

The authors of the *Ambio* study examined samples of the upper layers of soil taken from the same sites of 30 forest floors in New England, New York and Pennsylvania in 1980 and in 1990. The forest environment processed and redistributed the lead faster than the scientists had expected.

Scientists say both studies demonstrate that certain parts of the ecosystem(□□□□) respond rapidly to reductions in atmospheric pollution, but that these findings should not be used as a license to pollute.

21. The study published in the journal *Nature* indicates that _____.

- A) the Clean Air Act has not produced the desired results
- B) lead deposits in arctic snow are on the increase
- C) lead will stay in soil and snow longer than expected
- D) the US is the major source of lead pollution in arctic snow

22. Lead accumulation worldwide decreased significantly after the use of

unleaded gas in the US _____.

A) was discouraged B) was enforced by law C) was prohibited by law D) was introduced

23. How did scientists discover the source of lead pollution in Greenland?

A) By analyzing the data published in journals like Nature and Ambio.

B) By observing the lead accumulations in different parts of the arctic area.

C) By studying the chemical elements of soil and snow in Northeastern America.

D) By comparing the chemical compositions of leaded gasoline used in various countries.

24. The authors of the Ambio study have found that _____.

A) forests get rid of lead pollution faster than expected

B) lead accumulations in forests are more difficult to deal with

C) lead deposits are widely distributed in the forests of the US

D) the upper layers of soil in forests are easily polluted by lead emissions

25. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that scientists _____.

A) are puzzled by the mystery of forest pollution

B) feel relieved by the use of unleaded gasoline

C) still consider lead pollution a problem

D) lack sufficient means to combat lead pollution

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Exercise is one of the few factors with a positive role in long-term maintenance of body weight. Unfortunately, that message has not gotten through to the average American, who would rather try switching to "light" beer and low-calorie bread than increase physical exertion. The Centers for Disease Control, for example, found that fewer than one-fourth of overweight adults who were trying to shed pounds said they were combining exercise with their diet.

In rejecting exercise, some people may be discouraged too much by caloric-expenditure charts: for example, one would have to briskly walk three miles just to work off the 275 calories in one delicious Danish pastry(□□□). Even exercise professionals concede half a point here. "Exercise by itself is a very tough way to lose weight," says York Onnen, program director of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

Still, exercise's supporting role in weight reduction is vital. A study at the Boston University Medical Center of overweight police officers and other public employees confirmed that those who dieted without exercise regained almost all their old weight, while those who worked exercise into their daily

routine maintained their new weight.

If you have been sedentary(□□□□□) and decide to start walking one mile a day, the added exercise could burn an extra 100 calories daily. In a year's time, assuming no increase in food intake, you could lose ten pounds. By increasing the distance of your walks gradually and making other dietary adjustments, you may lose even more weight.

26. What is said about the average American in the passage?

- A) They tend to exaggerate the healthful effect of "light" beer.
- B) They usually ignore the effect of exercise on losing weight.
- C) They prefer "light" beer and low-calorie bread to other drinks and food.
- D) They know the factors that play a positive role in keeping down body weight.

27. Some people dislike exercise because _____.

- A) they think it is physically exhausting
- B) they find it hard to exercise while on a diet
- C) they don't think it possible to walk 3 miles every day
- D) they find consulting caloric-expenditure charts troublesome

28. "Even exercise professionals concede half a point here" (Line 3, Para. 2) means "They _____".

- A) agree that the calories in a small piece of pastry can be difficult to work off by exercise
- B) partially believe diet plays a supporting role in weight reduction
- C) are not fully convinced that dieting can help maintain one's new weight
- D) are not sufficiently informed of the positive role of exercise in losing weight

29. What was confirmed by the Boston University Medical Center's study?

- A) Controlling one's calorie intake is more important than doing exercise.
- B) Even occasional exercise can help reduce weight.
- C) Weight reduction is impossible without exercise.
- D) One could lose ten pounds in a year's time if there's no increase in food intake.

30. What is the author's purpose in writing this article?

- A) To justify the study of the Boston University Medical Center.
- B) To stress the importance of maintaining proper weight.
- C) To support the statement made by York Onnen.
- D) To show the most effective way to lose weight.

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Is there enough oil beneath the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to help secure America's energy future? President Bush certainly thinks so. He has argued that tapping ANWR's oil would help ease California's electricity crisis and provide a major boost to the country's energy independence. But no one knows for sure how much crude oil lies buried beneath the frozen earth with the last government survey, conducted in 1998, projecting output anywhere from 3 billion to 16 billion barrels.

The oil industry goes with the high end of the range, which could equal as much as 10% of U.S. consumption for as long as six years. By pumping more than 1 million barrels a day from the reserve for the next two three decades, lobbyists claim, the nation could cut back on imports equivalent to all shipments to the U.S. from Saudi Arabia. Sounds good. An oil boom would also mean a multibillion-dollar windfall in tax revenues, royalties and leasing fees for Alaska and the Federal Government. Best of all, advocates of drilling say, damage to the environment would be insignificant. "We've never had a document case of oil rig chasing deer out onto the pack ice," says Alaska State Representative Scott Ogan.

Not so far, say environmentalists. Sticking to the low end of government estimates, the National Resources Defense Council says there may be no more than 3.2 billion barrels of economically recoverable oil in the coastal plain of ANWR, a drop in the bucket that would do virtually nothing to ease America's energy problems. And consumers would wait up to a decade to gain any benefits, because drilling could begin only after much bargaining over leases, environmental permits and regulatory review. As for ANWR's impact on the California power crisis, environmentalists point out that oil is responsible for only 1% of the Golden State's electricity output - and just 3% of the

nation's.

21. What does President Bush think of tapping oil in ANWR?

- A) It will exhaust the nation's oil reserves.
- B) It will help secure the future of ANWR.
- C) It will help reduce the nation's oil imports.
- D) It will increase America's energy consumption.

22. We learn from the second paragraph that the American oil industry _____.

- A) believes that drilling for oil in ANWR will produce high yields
- B) tends to exaggerate America's reliance on foreign oil
- C) shows little interest in tapping oil in ANWR
- D) expects to stop oil imports from Saudi Arabia

23. Those against oil drilling in ANWR argue that _____.

- A) it can cause serious damage to the environment
- B) it can do little to solve U.S. energy problems
- C) it will drain the oil reserves in the Alaskan region
- D) it will not have much commercial value

24. What do the environmentalists mean by saying "Not so far" (Line 1, Para. 3)?

- A) Oil exploitation takes a long time
- B) The oil drilling should be delayed
- C) Don't be too optimistic
- D) Don't expect fast returns

25. It can be learned from the passage that oil exploitation beneath ANWR's frozen earth _____.

- A) remains a controversial issue
- B) is expected to get under way soon
- C) involves a lot of technological problems
- D) will enable the U.S. to be oil independent

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

"Tear 'em apart!" "Kill the fool!" "Murder the referee(□□)!"

These are common remarks one may hear at various sporting events. At the time they are made, they may seem innocent enough. But let's not kid ourselves. They have been known to influence behavior in such a way as to lead to real bloodshed. Volumes have been written about the way words affect us. It has been shown that words having certain connotations(□□) may cause us to react in ways quite foreign to what we consider to be our usual humanistic behavior. I see the term "opponent" as one of those words. Perhaps the time has come to delete it from sports terms.

The dictionary meaning of the term "opponent" is "adversary": "enemy"; "one who opposes your interests." "Thus, when a player meets an opponent,

he or she may tend to treat that opponent as an enemy. At such times, winning may dominate one's intellect, and every action, no matter how gross, may be considered justifiable. I recall an incident in a handball game when a referee refused a player's request for a time out for a glove change because he did not consider them wet enough. The player proceeded to rub his gloves across his wet T-shirt and then exclaimed. "Are they wet enough now?"

In the heat of battle, players have been observed to throw themselves across the court without considering the consequences that such a move might have on anyone in their way. I have also witnessed a player reacting to his opponent's intentional and illegal blocking by deliberately hitting him with the ball as hard as he could during the course of play. Off the court, they are good friends. Does that make any sense? It certainly gives proof of a court attitude which departs from normal behavior.

Therefore, I believe it is time we elevated(□□) the game to the level where it belongs thereby setting an example to the rest of the sporting world. Replacing the term "opponent" with "associate" could be an ideal way to start.

The dictionary meaning of the term "associate" is "colleague"; "friend"; "companion." Reflect a moment! You may soon see and possibly feel the difference in your reaction to the term "associate" rather than "opponent."

26. Which of the following statements best expresses the author's view?

- A) Aggressive behavior in sports can have serious consequences.
- B) The words people use can influence their behavior.
- C) Unpleasant words in sports are often used by foreign athletes.
- D) Unfair judgments by referees will lead to violence on the sports field.

27. Harsh words are spoken during games because the players _____.

- A) are too eager to win
- B) are usually short-tempered and easily offended
- C) cannot afford to be polite in fierce competition
- D) treat their rivals as enemies

28. What did the handball player do when he was not allowed a time out to change his gloves?

- A) He refused to continue the game.
- B) He angrily hit the referee with a ball.
- C) He claimed that the referee was unfair.
- D) He wet his gloves by rubbing them across his T-shirt.

29. According to the passage, players, in a game, may _____.

- A) deliberately throw the ball at anyone illegally blocking their way
- B) keep on screaming and shouting throughout the game
- C) lie down on the ground as an act of protest
- D) kick the ball across the court with force

30. The author hopes to have the current situation in sports improved by _____.

- A) calling on players to use clean language on the court
- B) raising the referee's sense of responsibility
- C) changing the attitude of players on the sports field

D) regulating the relationship between players and referees

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Consumers are being confused and misled by the hodge-podge(杂糅) of environmental claims made by household products, according to a "green labeling" study published by Consumers International Friday.

Among the report's more outrageous(令人震惊的) findings - a German fertilizer described itself as "earthworm friendly" a brand of flour said it was "non-polluting" and a British toilet paper claimed to be "environmentally friendlier".

The study was written and researched by Britain's National Consumer Council (NCC) for lobby group Consumer International. It was funded by the German and Dutch governments and the European Commission.

"While many good and useful claims are being made, it is clear there is a long way to go in ensuring shoppers are adequately informed about the environmental impact of products they buy," said Consumers International director Anna Fielder.

The 10-country study surveyed product packaging in Britain, Western Europe, Scandinavia and the United States. It found that products sold in Germany and the United Kingdom made the most environmental claims on average.

The report focused on claims made by specific products, such as detergent(洗涤剂) insect sprays and by some garden products. It did not test the claims, but compared them to labeling guidelines set by the International Standards Organization (ISO) in September, 1999.

Researchers documented claims of environmental friendliness made by about 2,000 products and found many too vague or too misleading to meet ISO standards.

"Many products had specially-designed labels to make them seem environmentally friendly, but in fact many of these symbols mean nothing," said report researcher Philip Page.

"Laundry detergents made the most number of claims with 158. Household cleaners were second with 145 separate claims, while paints were third on our list with 73. The high numbers show how very confusing it must be for consumers to sort the true from the misleading." he said.

The ISO labeling standards ban vague or misleading claims on product packaging, because terms such as "environmentally friendly" and "non-polluting" cannot be verified. "What we are now pushing for is to have multinational corporations meet the standards set by the ISO." said Page.

31. According to the passage, the NCC found it outrageous that _____.
A) all the products surveyed claim to meet ISO standards
B) the claims made by products are often unclear or deceiving
C) consumers would believe many of the manufactures' claim
D) few products actually prove to be environment friendly
32. As indicated in this passage, with so many good claims, the consumers _____.
A) are becoming more cautious about the products they are going to buy
B) are still not willing to pay more for products with green labeling
C) are becoming more aware of the effects different products have on the environment
D) still do not know the exact impact of different products on the environment
33. A study was carried out by Britain's NCC to _____.
A) find out how many claims made by products fail to meet environmental standards
B) inform the consumers of the environmental impact of the products they buy
C) examine claims made by products against ISO standards
D) revise the guidelines set by the International Standards Organization
34. What is one of the consequences caused by the many claims of household products?
A) They are likely to lead to serious environmental problems.
B) Consumers find it difficult to tell the true from the false.
C) They could arouse widespread anger among consumer.
D) Consumers will be tempted to buy products they don't need.
35. It can be inferred from the passage that the lobby group Consumer International wants to _____.
A) make product labeling satisfy ISO requirements
B) see all household products meet environmental standards
C) warn consumers of the danger of so-called green products
D) verify the efforts of non-polluting products

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Two hours from the tall buildings of Manhattan and Philadelphia live some of the world's largest black bears. They are in northern Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains, a home they share with an abundance of other wildlife.

The streams, lakes, meadows(□□), mountain ridges and forests that make the Poconos an ideal place for black bears have also attracted more people to the region. Open spaces are threatened by plans for housing estates and

important habitats(□□□) are endangered by highway construction. To protect the Poconos natural beauty from irresponsible development, the Nature Conservancy(□□□□□□□) named the area one of America's "Last Great Places".

Operating out of a century-old schoolhouse in the village of Long Pond, Pennsylvania, the conservancy's bud Cook is working with local people and business leaders to balance economic growth with environmental protection. By forging partnerships with people like Francis Altemose, the Conservancy has been able to protect more than 14,000 acres of environmentally important land in the area.

Altemose's family has farmed in the Pocono area for generations. Two years ago Francis worked with the Conservancy to include his farm in a county farmland protection program. As a result, his family's land can be protected from development and the Altemoses will be better able to provide a secure financial future for their 7-year-old grandson.

Cook attributes the Conservancy's success in the Poconos to having a local presence and a commitment to working with local residents

"The key to protecting these remarkable lands is connecting with the local community," Cook said. "The people who live there respect the land. They value quiet forests, clear streams and abundant wildlife. They are eager to help with conservation effort.

For more information on how you can help the Nature Conservancy protect the Poconos and the world's other "Last Great Places," please call 1-888-564 6864 or visit us on the World Wide Web at www.tnc.org.

36. The purpose in naming the Poconos as one of America's "Last Great Places" is to _____.

- A) gain support from the local community
- B) protect it from irresponsible development
- C) make it a better home for black bears
- D) provide financial security for future generations

37. We learn from the passage that _____.

- A) the population in the Pocono area is growing
- B) wildlife in the Pocono area is dying out rapidly
- C) the security of the Pocono residents is being threatened
- D) farmlands in the Pocono area are shrinking fast

38. What is important in protecting the Poconos according to Cook?

- A) The setting up of an environmental protection website
- B) Support from organizations like The Nature Conservancy
- C) Cooperation with the local residents and business leaders
- D) Inclusion of farmlands in the region's protection program

39. What does Bud Cook mean by "having a local presence" (Line 1, Para. 5)?

- A) Financial contributions from local business leaders
- B) Consideration of the interests of the local residents
- C) The establishment of a wildlife protection foundation in the area
- D) The setting up of a local Nature Conservancy branch in the Pocono area

40. The passage most probably is _____.

A) an official document B) a news story C) an advertisement D) a research report

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Just five one-hundredths of an inch thick, light golden in color and with a perfect "saddle curl," the Lay's potato chip seems an unlikely weapon for global domination. But its maker, Frito-Lay, thinks otherwise. "Potato chips are a snack food for the world," said Salman Amin, the company's head of global marketing. Amin believes there is no corner of the world that can resist the charms of a Frito-Lay potato chip.

Frito-Lay is the biggest snack maker in America, owned by PepsiCo. And accounts for over half of the parent company's \$3 billion annual profits. But the U.S. snack food market is largely saturated, and to grow, the company has to look overseas.

Its strategy rests on two beliefs: first a global product offers economies of scale with which local brands cannot compete. And second, consumers in the 21st century are drawn to "global" as a concept. "Global" does not mean products that are consciously identified as American, but ones that consumers - especially young people - see as part of a modern, innovative(□□□) world in which people are linked across cultures by shared beliefs and tastes. Potato chips are an American invention, but most Chinese, for instance, do not know that Frito-Lay is an American company. Instead, Riskey, the company's research and development head, would hope they associate the brand with the new world of global communications and business.

With brand perception a crucial factor, Riskey ordered a redesign of the Frito-Lay logo(□□). The logo, along with the company's long-held marketing image of the "irresistibility" of its chips, would help facilitate the company's global expansion.

The executives acknowledge that they try to swing national eating habits to a food created in America, but they deny that amounts to economic

imperialism. Rather, they see Frito-Lay as spreading the benefits of free enterprise across the world. "We're making products in those countries, we're adapting them to the tastes of those countries, building businesses and employing people and changing lives," said Steve Reinemund, PepsiCo's chief executive.

21. It is the belief of Frito-Lay's head of global marketing that _____.
A) potato chips can hardly be used as a weapon to dominate the world market
B) their company must find new ways to promote domestic sales
C) the light golden color enhances the charm of their company's potato chips
D) people over the world enjoy eating their company's potato chips
22. What do we learn about Frito-Lay from Paragraph 2?
A) Its products use to be popular among overseas consumers.
B) Its expansion has caused fierce competition in the snack marker.
C) It gives half of its annual profits to its parent company.
D) It needs to turn to the word market for development.
23. One of the assumptions on which Frito-Lay bases its development strategy is that _____.
A) consumers worldwide today are attracted by global brands
B) local brands cannot compete successfully with American brands
C) products suiting Chinese consumers' needs bring more profits
D) products identified as American will have promising market value
24. Why did Risky have the Frito-Lay logo redesigned?
A) To suit changing tastes of young consumers.
B) To promote the company's strategy of globalization.
C) To change the company's long-held marketing image.
D) To compete with other American chip producers.
25. Frito-Lay's executives claim that the promoting of American food in the international market _____.
A) won't affect the eating habits of the local people B) will lead to economic imperialism
C) will be in the interest of the local people D) won't spoil the taste of their chips

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

In communities north of Denver, residents are pitching in to help teachers and administrators as the Vrain school District tries to solve a \$13.8 million budget shortage blamed on mismanagement. "We're worried about our teachers and principals, and we really don't want to lose them because of this," one parent said. "If we can help ease their financial burden, we will. "

Teachers are grateful, but know it may be years before the district is solvent(□□□□□□). They feel really good about the parent support, but they realize it's impossible for them to solve this problem.

The 22,000-student district discovered the shortage last month. "It's extraordinary. Nobody would have imagined something happening like this at this level," said State Treasurer Mike Coffman.

Coffman and district officials last week agreed on a state emergency plan freeing up a \$9.8 million loan that enabled the payroll(□□□) to be met for 2,700 teachers and staff in time for the holidays. District officials also took \$1.7 million from student-activity accounts its 38 schools.

At Coffman's request, the District Attorney has begun investigating the district's finances. Coffman says he wants to know whether district officials hid the budget shortage until after the November election, when voters approved a \$212 million bond issue for schools.

In Frederick, students' parents are buying classroom supplies and offering to pay for groceries and utilities to keep first-year teachers and principals in their jobs.

Some \$36,000 has been raised in donations from Safeway. A Chevrolet dealership donated \$10,000 and forgave the district's \$10,750 bill for renting the driver educating cars. IBM contributed 4,500 packs of paper.

"We employ thousands of people in this community," said Mitch Carson, a hospital chief executive, who helped raise funds. "We have children in the school, and we see how they could be affected."

At Creek High School, three students started a website that displays newspaper articles, district information and an email forum (□□). "Rumors about what's happening to the district are moving at lighting speed," said a student. "We wanted to know the truth, and spread that around instead."

26. What has happened to the Vrain School District?

A) A huge financial problem has arisen. B) Many schools there are mismanaged.

C) Lots of teachers in the district are planning to quit.

D) Many administrative personnel have been laid off.

27. How did the residents in the Vrain School District respond to the budget shortage?

A) They felt somewhat helpless about it. B) They accused those responsible for it.

C) They pooled their efforts to help solve it. D) They demanded a thorough investigation.

28. In the view of State Treasurer Mike Coffman, the educational budget shortage is _____.

A) unavoidable B) unthinkable C) insolvable D) irreversible

29. Why did Coffman request an investigation?

A) To see if there was a deliberate cover-up of the problem.

B) To find out the extent of the consequences of the case.

- C) To make sure that the school principals were innocent.
 - D) To stop the voters approving the \$212 million bond issue.
30. Three high school students started a website in order to _____.
- A) attract greater public attention to their needs
 - B) appeal to the public for contributions and donations
 - C) expose officials who neglected their duties
 - D) keep people properly informed of the crisis

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

"Humans should not try to avoid stress any more than they would shun food, love or exercise." Said Dr. Hans Selye, the first physician to document the effects of stress on the body. While here's on question that continuous stress is harmful, several studies suggest that challenging situations in which you're able to rise to the occasion can be good for you.

In a 2001 study of 158 hospital nurses, those who faced considerable work demands but coped with the challenge were more likely to say they were in good health than those who felt they stress that you can manage also boost immune(□□□) function. In a study at the Academic Center for Dentistry in Amsterdam, researchers put volunteers through two stressful experiences. In the first, a timed task that required memorizing a list followed by a short test, subjects through a gory(□□□□) video on surgical procedures. Those who did well on the memory test had an increase in levels of immunoglobulin A, an antibody that's the body's first line of defense against germs. The video-watchers experienced a downturn in the antibody.

Stress prompts the body to produce certain stress hormones. In short bursts these hormones have a positive effect, including improved memory function. "They can help nerve cells handle information and put it into storage," says Dr. Bruce McEwen of Rockefeller University in New York. But in the long run these hormones can have a harmful effect on the body and brain.

"Sustained stress is not good for you," says Richard Morimoto, a researcher at Northwestern University in Illinois studying the effects of stress on longevity, "It's the occasional burst of stress or brief exposure to stress that could be protective."

31. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A) the benefits of manageable stress
 - B) stay away from
 - C) run out of
 - D) put up with
32. The word "shun" (Line 1, Para. 1) most probably means _____.
- A) cut down on
 - B) stay away from
 - C) run out of
 - D) put up with
33. We can conclude from the study of the 158 nurses in 2001 that _____.

- A) people under stress tend to have a poor memory
 - B) people who can't get their job done experience more stress
 - C) doing challenging work may be good for one's health
 - D) stress will weaken the body's defense against germs
34. In the experiment described in Paragraph 3, the video-watchers experienced a downturn in the antibody because _____.
- A) the video was not enjoyable at all
 - B) the outcome was beyond their control
 - C) they knew little about surgical procedures
 - D) they felt no pressure while watching the video
35. Dr. Bruce McEwen of Rockefeller University believes that _____.
- A) a person's memory is determined by the level of hormones in his body
 - B) stress hormones have lasting positive effects on the brain
 - C) short bursts of stress hormones enhance memory function
 - D) a person's memory improves with continued experience of stress

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

If you want to teach your children how to say sorry, you must be good at saying it yourself, especially to your own children. But how you say it can be quite tricky.

If you say to your children "I'm sorry I got angry with you, but ..." what follows that "but" can render the apology ineffective: "I had a bad day" or "your noise was giving me a headache" leaves the person who has been injured feeling that he should be apologizing for his bad behavior in expecting an apology.

Another method by which people appear to apologize without actually doing so is to say "I'm sorry you're upset"; this suggests that you are somehow at fault for allowing yourself to get upset by what the other person has done.

Then there is the general, all covering apology, which avoids the necessity of identifying a specific act that was particularly hurtful or insulting, and which the person who is apologizing should promise never to do again. Saying "I'm useless as a parent" does not commit a person to any specific improvement.

These pseudo-apologies are used by people who believe saying sorry shows weakness. Parents who wish to teach their children to apologize should see it as a sign of strength, and therefore not resort to these pseudo-apologies.

But even when presented with examples of genuine contrition, children still need help to become aware of the complexities of saying sorry. A three-year-old might need help in understanding that other children feel pain just as

he does, and that hitting a playmate over the head with a heavy toy requires an apology. A six-year-old might need reminding that spoiling other children's expectations can require an apology. A 12-year-old might need to be shown that raiding the biscuit tin without asking permission is acceptable, but that borrowing a parent's clothes without permission is not.

36. If a mother adds "but" to an apology, _____.

- A) she doesn't feel that she should have apologized
- B) she does not realize that the child has been hurt
- C) the child may find the apology easier to accept
- D) the child may feel that he owes her an apology

37. According to the author, saying "I'm sorry you're upset" most probably means "_____".

- A) You have good reason to get upset
- B) I'm aware you're upset, but I'm not to blame
- C) I apologize for hurting your feelings
- D) I'm at fault for making you upset

38. It is not advisable to use the general, all-covering apology because _____.

- A) it gets one into the habit of making empty promises
- B) it may make the other person feel guilty
- C) it is vague and ineffective
- D) it is hurtful and insulting

39. We learn from the last paragraph that in teaching children to say sorry _____.

- A) the complexities involved should be ignored
- B) their ages should be taken into account
- C) parents need to set them a good example
- D) parents should be patient and tolerant

40. It can be inferred from the passage that apologizing properly is _____.

- A) a social issue calling for immediate attention
- B) not necessary among family members
- C) a sign of social progress
- D) not as simple as it seems

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Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Interest in pursuing international careers has soared in recent years, enhanced by chronic(□□□) personnel shortages that are causing companies to search beyond their home borders for talent.

Professionals seek career experience outside of their home countries for a variety of reasons. They may feel the need to recharge their batteries with a new challenge. They may want a position with more responsibility that encourages creativity and initiative. Or they may wish to expose their children to another culture, and the opportunity to learn a second language.

When applying for a job, one usually has to submit a resume or curriculum vitae (CV). The two terms generally mean the same thing: a one-or two-page document describing one's educational qualifications and professional experience. However, guidelines for preparing a resume are constantly changing. The best advice is to find out what is appropriate regarding the corporate(□□) culture, the country culture, and the culture of the person making the hiring decision. The challenge will be to embrace two or more cultures in one document. The following list is a good place to start.

- "Educational requirements differ from country to country. In almost every case of 'cross-border' job hunting, just stating the title of your degree will not be an adequate description. Provide the reader with details about your studies and any related experience."

- Pay attention to the resume format you use-chronological or reverse-chronological order. Chronological order means listing your 'oldest' work experience first. Reverse-chronological order means listing your current or most recent experience first. Most countries have preferences about which format is most acceptable. If you find no specific guidelines, the general preference is for the reverse-chronological format."

● If you are submitting your resume in English, find out if the recipient(□□□) uses British English or American English because there are variations between the two versions. For example, university education is often referred to as 'tertiary education' in the United Kingdom, but this term is almost never used in the United States. A reader who is unfamiliar with these variations may assume that your resume contains errors.

21. Companies are hiring more foreign employees because _____.

- A) they find foreign employees are usually more talented
- B) they need original ideas from employees hired overseas
- C) they want to expand their business beyond home borders
- D) they have difficulty finding qualified personnel at home

22. The author believes that an individual who applies to work overseas _____.

- A) is usually creative and full of initiative
- B) aims to improve his foreign language skills
- C) is dissatisfied with his own life at home
- D) seeks either his own or his children's development

23. When it comes to resume writing, it is best to _____.

- A) take cultural factors into consideration
- B) learn about the company's hiring process
- C) follow appropriate guidelines for job hunting
- D) know the employer's personal likes and dislikes

24. When writing about qualifications, applicants are advised to _____.

- A) stress their academic potential to impress the decision maker
- B) give the title of the university degree they have earned at home
- C) provide a detailed description of their study and work experiences
- D) highlight their keen interest in pursuing a 'cross-border' career

25. According to the author's last piece of advice, the applicants should be aware of _____.

- A) the different educational systems in the US and the UK
- B) the differences between the varieties of English
- C) the recipient's preference with regard to the format
- D) the distinctive features of American and British cultures

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Educating girls quite possibly yields a higher rate of return than any other investment available in the developing world. Women's education may be unusual territory for economists, but enhancing women's contribution to development is actually as much an economic as a social issue. And

economics, with its emphasis on incentives(), provides guideposts that point to an explanation for why so many girls are deprived of an education.

Parents in low-income countries fail to invest in their daughters because they do not expect them to make an economic contribution to the family: girls grow up only to marry into somebody else's family and bear children. Girls are thus seen as less valuable than boys and are kept at home to do housework while their brothers are sent to school - the prophecy() becomes self-fulfilling, trapping women in a vicious circle() of neglect.

An educated mother, on the other hand, has greater earning abilities outside the home and faces an entirely different set of choices. She is likely to have fewer but healthier children and can insist on the development of all her children, ensuring that her daughters are given a fair chance. The education of her daughters then makes it much more likely that the next generation of girls, as well as of boys, will be educated and healthy. The vicious circle is thus transformed into a virtuous circle.

Few will dispute that educating women has great social benefits. But it has enormous economic advantages as well. Most obviously, there is the direct effect of education on the wages of female workers. Wages rise by 10 to 20 per cent for each additional year of schooling. Such big returns are impressive by the standard of other available investments, but they are just the beginning. Educating women also has a significant impact on health practices, including family planning.

26. The author argues that educating girls in developing countries is _____.

A) troublesome B) labor-saving C) rewarding D) expensive

27. By saying "... the prophecy becomes self-fulfilling..." (Lines 4-5, Para. 2), the author means that _____.

- A) girls will turn out to be less valuable than boys
- B) girls will be capable of realizing their own dreams
- C) girls will eventually find their goals in life beyond reach
- D) girls will be increasingly discontented with their life at home

28. The author believes that a vicious circle can turn into a virtuous circle when _____.

- A) women care more about education
- B) girls can gain equal access to education
- C) a family has fewer but healthier children
- D) parents can afford their daughters' education

29. What does the author say about women's education?

- A) It deserves greater attention than other social issues.
- B) It is now given top priority in many developing countries.
- C) It will yield greater returns than other known investments.
- D) It has aroused the interest of a growing number of economists.

30. The passage mainly discusses _____.

- A) unequal treatment of boys and girls in developing countries
- B) the potential earning power of well-educated women

- C) the major contributions of educated women to society
- D) the economic and social benefits of educating women

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Speeding off in a stolen car, the thief thinks he has got a great catch. But he is in for an unwelcome surprise. The car is fitted with a remote immobiliser(遥控器), and a radio signal from a control centre miles away will ensure that once the thief switches the engine off, he will not be able to start it again.

The idea goes like this. A control box fitted to the car contains a mini-cellphone, a micro-processor and memory, and a GPS(全球定位系统) satellite positioning receiver. If the car is stolen, a coded cellphone signal will tell the control centre to block the vehicle's engine management system and prevent the engine being restarted.

In the UK, a set of technical fixes is already making life harder for car thieves. 'The pattern of vehicle crime has changed,' says Martyn Randall, a security expert. He says it would only take him a few minutes to teach a person how to steal a car, using a bare minimum of tools. But only if the car is more than 10 years old.

Modern cars are far tougher to steal, as their engine management computer won't allow them to start unless they receive a unique ID code beamed out by the ignition(点火) key. In the UK, technologies like this have helped achieve a 31% drop in vehicle-related crime since 1997.

But determined criminals are still managing to find other ways to steal cars, often by getting bold of the owner's keys. And key theft is responsible for 40% of the thefts of vehicles fitted with a tracking system.

If the car travels 100 metres without the driver confirming their ID, the system will send a signal to an operations centre that it has been stolen. The hundred metres minimum avoids false alarms due to inaccuracies in the GPS signal.

Staff at the centre will then contact the owner to confirm that the car really is missing, and keep police informed of the vehicle's movements via the car's GPS unit.

31. What's the function of the remote immobilizer fitted to a car?

- A) To help the police make a surprise attack on the car thief.
- B) To allow the car to lock automatically when stolen.
- C) To prevent the car thief from restarting it once it stops.
- D) To prevent car theft by sending a radio signal to the car owner.

32. By saying "The pattern of vehicle crime has changed" (Lines 1-2. Para. 3),

Martyn Randall suggests that _____.

A) it takes a longer time for the car thief to do the stealing

B) self-prepared tools are no longer enough for car theft

C) the thief has to make use of computer technology

D) the thief has lost interest in stealing cars over 10 years old

33. What is essential in making a modern car tougher to steal?

A) A coded ignition key. B) A unique ID card.

C) A special cellphone signal. D) A GPS satellite positioning receiver.

34. Why does the tracking system set a 100-metre minimum before sending an alarm to the operations centre?

A) To leave time for the operations centre to give an alarm.

B) To keep police informed of the car's movements.

C) To give the driver time to contact the operations centre.

D) To allow for possible errors in the GPS system.

35. What will the operations centre do first after receiving an alarm?

A) Start the tracking system. B) Contact the car owner.

C) Block the car engine. D) Locate the missing car.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Psychiatrists(□□□□□) who work with older parents say that maturity can be an asset in child rearing - older parents are more thoughtful, use less physical discipline and spend more time with their children. But raising kids takes money and energy. Many older parents find themselves balancing their limited financial resources, declining energy and failing health against the growing demands of an active child. Dying and leaving young children is probably the older parents' biggest, and often unspoken, fear. Having late-life children, says an economics professor, often means parents, particularly fathers, "end up retiring much later." For many, retirement becomes an unobtainable dream.

Henry Metcalf, a 54-year-old journalist, knows it takes money to raise kids. But he's also worried that his energy will give out first. Sure, he can still ride bikes with his athletic fifth grader, but he's learned that young at heart doesn't mean young. Lately he's been taking afternoon naps(□□) to keep up his energy. "My body is aging," says Metcalf. "You can't get away from that."

Often, older parents hear the ticking of another kind of biological clock. Therapists who work with middle-aged and older parents say fears about aging are nothing to laugh at. "They worry they'll be mistaken for grandparents, or that they'll need help getting up out of those little chairs in nursery school," says Joann Galst, a New York psychologist. But at the core of those little fears there is often a much bigger one: "that they won't be alive

long enough to support and protect their child," she says.

Many late-life parents, though, say their children came at just the right time. After marrying late and undergoing years of fertility() treatment, Marilyn Nolen and her husband, Randy, had twins. "We both wanted children," says Marilyn, who was 55 when she gave birth. The twins have given the couple what they desired for years, "a sense of family." Kids of older dads are often smarter, happier and more sociable because their fathers are more involved in their lives. "The dads are older, more mature," says Dr. Silber, "and more ready to focus on parenting."

36. Why do psychiatrists regard maturity as an asset in child rearing?

- A) Older parents are often better prepared financially.
- B) Older parents can take better care of their children.
- C) Older parents are usually more experienced in bringing up their children.
- D) Older parents can better balance their resources against children's demands.

37. What does the author mean by saying "For many, retirement becomes an unobtainable dream" (Lines 8, Para. 1)?

- A) They are reluctant to retire when they reach their retirement age.
- B) They can't obtain the retirement benefits they have dreamed of.
- C) They can't get full pension unless they work some extra years.
- D) They have to go on working beyond their retirement age.

38. The author gives the example of Henry Metcalf to show that _____.

- A) older parents should exercise more to keep up with their athletic children
- B) many people are young in spirit despite their advanced age
- C) older parents tend to be concerned about their aging bodies
- D) taking afternoon naps is a good way to maintain energy

39. What's the biggest fear of older parents according to New York psychologist Joan Galst?

- A) Approaching of death. B) Slowing down of their pace of life.
- C) Being laughed at by other people. D) Being mistaken for grandparents.

40. What do we learn about Marilyn and Randy Nolen?

- A) They thought they were an example of successful fertility treatment.
- B) Not until they reached middle age did they think of having children.
- C) Not until they had the twins did they feel they had formed a family.
- D) They believed that children born of older parents would be smarter.



1989 □ 1 □

Passage 1 21-25 DCBAB

Passage 2 26-30 ACDCA

Passage 3 31-35 CADBC

Passage 4 36-40 DBABD

1990 □ 1 □

Passage 1 21-25 CDDCA

Passage 2 26-30 BBACB

Passage 3 31-35 DACAB

Passage 4 36-40 CDBDA

1990 □ 6 □

Passage 1 21-25 CDBCD

Passage 2 26-30 DBDCA

Passage 3 31-35 BCADB

Passage 4 36-40 ACDBB

1991 □ 1 □

Passage 1 21-25 AADDA

Passage 2 26-30 CDCCA

Passage 3 31-35 CCCBD

Passage 4 36-40 BABDA

1991 □ 6 □

Passage 1 21-25 BDABD

Passage 2 26-30 CACAD

Passage 3 31-35 ACBDB

Passage 4 36-40 AABDC

1992 □ 1 □

Passage 1 21-25 DBABC

Passage 2 26-30 ABCCD

Passage 3 31-35 CDDCC

Passage 4 36-40 BADBC

1992 □ 6 □

Passage 1 21-25 ADCBD

Passage 2 26-30 BCBBD

Passage 3 31-35 ABDAC

Passage 4 36-40 CADCB

1993 □ 1 □

Passage 1 21-25 BBACC

Passage 2 26-30 BDCAB

Passage 3 31-35 CDBAD

Passage 4 36-40 DDBCA

1993 □ 6 □

Passage 1 21-25 ABCDD

Passage 2 26-30 CCADA

Passage 3 31-35 DBBAB

Passage 4 36-40 CBCAD

1994 □ 1 □

Passage 1 21-25 BCADA

Passage 2 26-30 CAABC

Passage 3 31-35 BDACA

Passage 4 36-40 ABDDC

1994 □ 6 □

Passage 1 21-25 DDABC

Passage 2 26-30 DACCA

Passage 3 31-35 BDCBA

Passage 4 36-40 DBCBA

1995 □ 1 □

Passage 1 21-25 ACAAD

Passage 2 26-30 CBBDD

Passage 3 31-35 BDCAC

Passage 4 36-40 BBAAD

1995 □ 6 □

Passage 1 21-25 CBDAB

Passage 2 26-30 ACADC

Passage 3 31-35 BABCD

Passage 4 36-40 BDACD

1996 □ 1 □

Passage 1 21-25 ABDBC

Passage 2 26-30 ABCDA

Passage 3 31-35 DCCBA

Passage 4 36-40 DBCDA

1996 □ 6 □

Passage 1 21-25 ABCBD

Passage 2 26-30 ACDAB

Passage 3 31-35 CBDAC

Passage 4 36-40 DDCAB
 1997 □ 1 □
 Passage 1 21-25 BDCAD
 Passage 2 26-30 ADBBC
 Passage 3 31-35 CADCA
 Passage 4 36-40 DBCAD
 1997 □ 7 □
 Passage 1 11-15 CDBAB
 Passage 2 16-20 CADAB
 Passage 3 21-25 DABCD
 Passage 4 26-30 CDACB
 1998 □ 1 □
 Passage 1 11-15 BCCDA
 Passage 2 16-20 BCDAB
 Passage 3 21-25 ACDAD
 Passage 4 26-30 ABCAD
 1998 □ 6 □
 Passage 1 21-25 ABACD
 Passage 2 26-30 CDBCD
 Passage 3 31-35 ACBDA
 Passage 4 36-40 DBCAD
 1999 □ 1 □
 Passage 1 21-25 CDABA
 Passage 2 26-30 CDBAB
 Passage 3 31-35 DDAAC
 Passage 4 36-40 DBBAC
 1999 □ 6 □
 Passage 1 21-25 CDCCD
 Passage 2 26-30 DBABA
 Passage 3 31-35 DCABB
 Passage 4 36-40 ADBCD
 2000 □ 1 □
 Passage 1 21-25 BABDC
 Passage 2 26-30 ACCAB
 Passage 3 31-35 DBCDA
 Passage 4 36-40 ABDCCD
 2000 □ 6 □
 Passage 1 21-25 BCACB
 Passage 2 26-30 DCABD
 Passage 3 31-35 BADCD
 Passage 4 36-40 ABCAD
 2001 □ 1 □
 Passage 1 11-15 ACBDC
 Passage 2 16-20 BDDCA

Passage 3 21-25 BACBC
 Passage 4 26-30 DABDC
 2001 □ 6 □
 Passage 1 21-25 DBDAA
 Passage 2 26-30 CDABB
 Passage 3 31-35 CDADA
 Passage 4 36-40 BABCA
 2002 □ 1 □
 Passage 1 21-25 ACADC
 Passage 2 26-30 ACBBC
 Passage 3 31-35 BBCDA
 Passage 4 36-40 DBBAD
 2002 □ 6 □
 Passage 1 21-25 CAADC
 Passage 2 26-30 BDCAB
 Passage 3 31-35 BACDA
 Passage 4 36-40 BBCAD
 2003 □ 1 □
 Passage 1 11-15 ACBBA
 Passage 2 16-20 ABDDB
 Passage 3 21-25 DCCBA
 Passage 4 26-30 ACDDDB
 2003 □ 6 □
 Passage 1 21-25 DBDAC
 Passage 2 26-30 DCBCD
 Passage 3 31-35 BDDAA
 Passage 4 36-40 BDCCA
 2003 □ 9 □
 Passage 1 21-25 BCDDC
 Passage 2 26-30 CBAAD
 Passage 3 31-35 BBADB
 Passage 4 36-40 ABCDC
 2004 □ 1 □
 Passage 1 21-25 DBCCC
 Passage 2 26-30 DBADC
 Passage 3 31-35 BBDCA
 Passage 4 36-40 CADBC
 2004 □ 6 □
 Passage 1 11-15 CDBDB
 Passage 2 16-20 ACADA
 Passage 3 21-25 CCBDD
 Passage 4 26-30 ADBAB
 2005 □ 1 □
 Passage 1 11-15 ADCBA

Passage 2 16-20 CBD CD

Passage 3 21-25 DBD AC

Passage 4 26-30 BBBCD

2005 □ 6 □

Passage 1 21-25 CABCA

Passage 2 26-30 BDDAC

Passage 3 31-35 BDCBA

Passage 4 36-40 BACDD

2006 □ 1 □

Passage 1 21-25 DDABC

Passage 2 26-30 ACBAD

Passage 3 31-35 DBCBC

Passage 4 36-40 DBCBD

2006 □ 6 □

Passage 1 21-25 DDACB

Passage 2 26-30 CABCD

Passage 3 31-35 CBADB

Passage 4 36-40 CDCAC